THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,704—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1889.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-8	12-0		22-8	12-0
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Château Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Aug.
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigchell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5509	10.0	J Orman	1st Nov

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

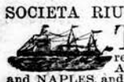
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	1205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	2th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4199	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 75

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 150.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	1,200	600	11th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	3rd Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th ,,

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail
CLAN SINCLAIR	Kewley	3,000	on or about 26th Aug.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

CLAN BUCHANAN	W. Millar	3,000	on or about 28th Aug.

THE Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates, passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 11th September.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 25th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
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Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.
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PREPARED from the finest Caracas variety, specially selected. The roasted beans after careful preparation are thoroughly incorporated with a mixture of the finest Arrowroot, and pure Loaf Sugar added in just sufficient quantity to render digestible the Cocoa oil or butter that exists naturally in the seed, of which it is an important and valued constituent. As a dietetic this Cocoa is highly nourishing and easy of digestion. In tin, Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price Bottles Rs. 35; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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IMMEDIATELY a MANAGER to take charge of the S. P. C. K. Bible and Book Depot, Secunderabad. Good knowledge of book-keeping requisite, and a man with previous experience in the trade would be preferred. Commencing salary H. S. Rs. 90, with house rent-free. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and names of references, to the Rev. the ACTING SECRETARY, S. P. C. K., Vepery, Madras.

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He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to
BAPURAO DADA, Pleader.
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.
Dated 7th August 1889.

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POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.
OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.
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PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 8	6 8
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 8	6 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

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PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 8	8 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

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It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.
A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.	
Gold Frame and Handle	,, 125 0
Silver Gilt do.	,, 40 & 50
Shell do.	,, 20 0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,, 3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,, 1 8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8 0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,, 8 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,, 3 0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,, 2 0
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Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	,, 5 0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,, 4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,, 5 0

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PURE AND UNADULTERATED "SIROCCO" DRIED DARJEELING TEA,
RICH, FRAGRANT AND MELLOW,
DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN,
Is now obtainable in Packets from 1 lb. to 80 lbs. each, at the above Shop at the following prices:—

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1 4 per lb.	Garden Mixture	Re. 0 14 per lb.
Pekoe	,, 1 0 ,,	Family Mixture	,, 0 10 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 0 14 ,,	Pekoe Fannings	,, 0 10 ,,

Lovers of a pure and fragrant Cup of Tea should give the above a trial.
A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.
The Shop is opened from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
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A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
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OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.
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For cash with order, Rs. 710. On the Hire System. By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840. Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	For cash with order, Rs. 780. On the Hire System. By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912. Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,350. On the Hire System. By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680. Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

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FOR THE
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Expressly arranged to suit Her Majesty's Excise.

	Rs. a.
STANDARD HYDROMETERS in glass 60° to 90°, with Thermometer in Mahogany case, with Sike's Book of Tables to 100° F. and Trial Glass	25 0
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Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
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White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
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Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE next CONCERT of the Society will take place at the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 27th August 1889, at 9-15 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 ORGAN SOLO.....Largo.....Handel.
Mr. R. N. Mant.
2 BASS SOLO.....Queen of the Earth....Pinsuti.
Dr. Yeld.
3 VIOLIN SOLO ..
Mr. E. Freyvogel.
4 ORGAN SOLO....Serenata.....Braga.
Mr. R. N. Mant.
5 SOPRANO SOLO
with instrumental
accompaniment...Ave Maria.....Gounod.
Mr. A. C. Walker.
VIOLIN—Mr. Freyvogel.....Flute—Sergeant McDermott.
ORGAN—Mr. Mant .....Piano—Mr. Metaxas.

PART II.

THE MAY QUEEN.....Sterndale Bennett.
MAY QUEEN (Soprano) ...Mrs. A. C. Walker.
QUEEN (Contralto) .....Miss G. Starling.
LOVER (Tenor) .....Mr. R. F. Chisholm.
ROBIN HOOD (Bass) .....Mr. M. F. Reid.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats..... „ 2.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, that day being a public holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd August 1889.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the occupation of plots of ground at the Colaba Cotton Green during the ensuing fair season.

Particulars regarding rent, &c., can be obtained on application at the office of the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1889.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 24th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 24th August 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of CLOTHING for the TRAVANCORE POLICE for the year M. E. 1065 will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, till noon on the 10th September 1889.

2. For further information refer to hand-bills, which can be had on application to O. H. BENSLEY, Esquire, Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 8th August 1889.

OWNER TRANSFERRED.

1. "CLYTIE," Cbes. Waler Mare, 14-3, 9 years, believed sound, perfect pigsticker and very clever, been hunted regularly this season with Delhi Tent Club, taking numerous first spears. Steady in single and double harness, partially broken charger, good tent-pegger, &c., up to weight. Price.....Rs. 800

2. Tandem Gig, American pattern, suitable for horse or pony, in excellent order. Price. ...Rs. 200

3. Set of Horse Harness (Cawnpore) black and steel. Price .....Rs. 25

Apply to C. H. ARMSTRONG, Ludlow Castle, Delhi.

GOOD MORNING! Have you used CHUBB'S LOCKS?
GOOD MORNING! —
GOOD MORNING! Have you used CHUBB'S BOXES?
GOOD MORNING! —
GOOD MORNING! Have you used CHUBB'S SAFES?

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE ABOVE
CELEBRATED CIGARS.
PRICES.

		Per 100 Rs.	a.
FLOR DE COROMANDEL, No. 1		4	0
Do.	„ 2	3	12
Do.	„ 3	3	8
Do.	6 inches long.	5	4

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 1,000 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 11810 OF 1888.

RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE and SORABJEE CURSETJEE HAWALDAR, Heirs and Executors of the late CURSETJEE NOWROJEE HAVALDAR .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
AWABAI, widow of JAMSETJEE RUTTONJEE SOOBEDAR .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 26th day of July 1889, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiffs—

All that vacant piece or parcel of Fajendari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Chandan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about forty-five square yards, and being the portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 589 and new No. 2743, whereof Cursetjee Nowrojee Havaldar is the owner and fajendar, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Lukhmidas and Choonilal Bhowanidas, on or towards the west by the Chandanwadi Road, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by Churniwady Lane.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 13th day of September 1889, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 16th day of August 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TOOLJABAI, widow of SOORUJRAM BHANABAI, and daughter of KURSONDAS MADHOWDAS, has contracted TO SELL the following immoveable property to RUNCHORDAS VITHULDAS. All persons having any claim or claims to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise are required to give notice of their claims, if any, to the said property within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at their office in Fort, Albert Building, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari and Pension tax land or ground together with all the messuages and tenements built thereon situate at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, in the Subdistrict and Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurent 1920 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the cart of Goolalwadi, on the south by the public road, on the west by the property belonging to Purbhoodas Gordhandas and Ramdas Manekial, and on the north by a stable belonging to Khutree.—Dated this 24th day of August 1889.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA, and KANGA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

WE have just received from England EXCELLENT ACCOUNT BOOKS, such as Ledgers, Cash books, Day-books, Copying Letter books, &c. Prices Moderate.—Apply to

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bookseller, Bombay.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
BOOKSELLER, 135, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS.

Macmillan's Colonial Library Series, each Rs. 1-4,
1 Hamerton's The Intellectual Life
2 Mrs. Humphry Ward's Robert Elsmere
3 Realmah; by Sir A. Helps
4 Martineau's (H.) Biographical Sketches
5 John Morley's Critical Miscellanies
6 Hughes' Tom Brown's School-days
7 Arnold's (M.) Essays on Criticism
8 Black's (W.) The Strange Adventures of Phaeton
9 Emily Lawless's Hurrish: A Study
10 Harrison's A Northern Lily
11 H. Conway's Living or Dead
12 Harrison's The Choice of Books, &c.
13 M. Crawford's Dr. Claudius
14 H. Conway's A Family Affair

Mrs. Henry Wood's Novels, cheaper edition, each Rs. 2.

1	East Lynne	10	Mildred Arkell
2	The Channings	11	St. Martin's Eve
3	Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles	12	Trevlyn Hold
		13	George Canterbury's Will
4	The Shadow of Ashlydyat	14	The Red Court Farm
5	Lord Oakburn's Daughters	15	Within the Maze
		16	Elster's Folly
6	Verner's Pride	17	Lady Adelaide
7	Roland Yorke	18	Oswald Cray
8	Johnny Ludlow, 1st Series	19	Anne Hereford
9	„ „ 2nd „		

The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction; by Martha Hill and Friends, 6 Vols.		13	8
Elsie's Holidays; by Martha Finlay		1	4
„ Dinsmore;	do.	1	4
„ Girlhood;	do.	1	4
„ Womanhood;	do.	1	4
Aguilar's Home Influence		1	4
„ The Women of Israel		1	4
Plays for Home Performance		0	14
The Thompson Street Poker Club		0	9
Camps and Quarters; by A. Forbes		0	9
By the Night Express; by K. Fleming		0	9
That Frenchman; by the Author of Mrs. Potter of Texas		1	2
The Pansy Books, each		0	9

1 Spun from Fact. 5 The Randolphs.
2 The Master Hand. 6 Links in Rebecca's Life.
3 Household Puzzles. 7 Three People.
4 The Chautauqua Girls at Home. 8 Ruth Erskine's Crosses.

St. Elmo; by Augusta J. E. Wilson		0	9
John Ward, Preacher; by Margaret Delund		0	9
True to the Best; by Annie M. Price		0	9
The Enquirer's Oracle, or What to do and How to do it		0	9
Hermia, an American Woman; by G. F. Atherton		0	9
A Transaction in Hearts, a novel; by E. Saltus		0	9
What Dreams may Come, a Romance; by G. F. Asherton		0	9
The Truth about Tristrem Varick, a novel; by E. Saltus		0	9
The Quick or the Dead; by Amelie Rives		1	2
A Brother to Dragons; do.		1	2
Reminiscences of J. L. Toole; by J. Hatton		3	12
The Story of Our Colonies; by H. R. Fox Bourne		2	8
India; by Sir John Strachey		8	8
The Makers of British India; by Davenport Adams		2	8

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1889.

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TO BRAIN WORKERS.
TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers Guide
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And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light, for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout, and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

And some sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

TO BE LET.

Furnished and well situated BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. J. Arnott.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROADCLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.

Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 19th August 1889.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS are informed that it is possible that an extension of the Mysore State Railway from Mysore to Nunjengode, a distance of 15 miles, will be sanctioned next working season. An opportunity now offers of examining the country the proposed line will cross, so that Contractors may be prepared with carefully considered tenders when invited.

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

FOR SALE—Four GALLOWAY'S PATENT Steel Boilers, 30 ft. by, 7ft., with 33 Patent Horizontal Tubes each, fittings and mountings complete, working at 90lbs. pressure, under certificate from the Government Boiler Inspector, can be seen working at the Company's Mills, Haines Road, Byculla, on application to the Mill Manager.

For terms, apply at the Company's Registered Office, 233, 235, 237, Bazar Gate, Fort.

By order,
KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th August 1889.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8 per share, free of Income tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be payable on and after Monday, the 26th instant, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 17th August 1889 on production of share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi District will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after the 3rd September 1889 on production of the share certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 17th August 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 215 OF 1889.

DOSSABHAI BEJONJI LAKDAWALLA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 71, Mody Bay, Frere Road, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
COOVERBAI, widow and administratrix of the Estate and effects of MUNCHERJI BEJUNJI LAKDAWALLA, deceased, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 134, Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort in the Island of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Muncherji Bejunji Lakdawalla, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 272 OF 1889.

MARIA ANGELICA PINTO, the widow of the late PEDRO DIOGO PINTO, and AMELIA PINTO MASCARENHAS, the daughter of the abovenamed deceased and wife of BERNARDO MASCARENHAS, both of Egutpoora, Portuguese inhabitants, at present temporarily residing at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUIS CAETANO PINTO, also of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Cavel, outside the Fort of Bombay, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said PEDRO DIOGO PINTO, deceased.....Defendant

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Pedro Diogo Pinto, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-second day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 5th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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FOR 1889.

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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green / Brown and Black / Rich Twill Silk. — FOX'S PATENT STEEL LOCK RIB PARAGON FRAMES. — Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

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WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favouri te patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty la pped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Batton Hooks, wh istles, com passes, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

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BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

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BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

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LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

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SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
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Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	„	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
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Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athalie and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

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THE

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BY

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THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

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A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

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KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
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4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 23 per dozen quarts.
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4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Lege Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz. Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

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R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD.

CAPITAL .....Rs. 2,00,000.
In shares of Rs. 25 each.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

OBJECT—The grant of loans on the security of all descriptions of Property and Jewellery at moderate Rates of Interest.

Shares still available.

For prospectus and forms of application for loans apply to

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
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Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1st August 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	935
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	12⅝
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100		587xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75		800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90		1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,200
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500 Rs. 20		450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		735
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		390
Breul's Cawnpore F.	0	20	200 Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265		410
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0		1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All Rs. 45		410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250 Rs. 0		245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		257½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0		450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 0		560
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10		92½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100 Rs. 30		400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		475
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		685
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 225	570
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,150
CityofBombayMfg.Ld	730	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,020xd.
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	710
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645xd.
Coorla S. & W. Ld....	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 22	655xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..	..	1,000	1,000	–	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld....	1,500	500	500	...	655x.
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,020
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	540
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	315
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 32	665xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	500		100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2,000	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000		775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	985
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	900	1,000	Rs. 50	977½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	1,000	Rs. 5	140
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,027
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	1,000	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,665
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,212½
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co..	5,720	0	625	Rs. 10	400
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 0	115
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,085
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	827½xd.
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,090
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co ..		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo.,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	965
Victoria Mfg. Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	510

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	150	150	p.ct	142
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.'.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		90	0	6 p.c.	600
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,575
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	900
Municipal Bonds	....	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	..	..	390
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	11
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kamp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	390
Marks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	..	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,340
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour M. M Mcdy & Co.....	000	1	125	Nil.	3,435 48

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99⅜
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Bonds.....	97

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15
Carolas	„ 948
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 239
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf.....	„ 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-11-3
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-11-0
Pekin	„ 23-3-2

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	5 Do. do....	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do....	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4½d.
France.....	3 Do do...	1-72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1-73½
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99⅛
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99⅛
China	60 Do. do...	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd August, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·715
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky =clouded=10).	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 a.m., next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·4
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	516
Fall of Rain.....	0·02
Total fall during month	8·98
„ „ year	59·99
Additional fal of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th August	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Yacht Club Dinner and Dance.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Mobille (s), from Persian Gulf, and Booldana (s), Tuticorin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th :—Linda (s), for Kurrachee ; Niobe (s), Calcutta ; and Oriental (s), Marmagao, &c. Yesterday :—Nurjahan (s), for Calcutta ; Karagola (s), Kurrachee ; and Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Strathclyde and s. s. Pemba entered the dock on Friday.

A MISSING BOY.—Somnak Motnak, residing at Suparibaug Road, reports that his son, aged 10 years, named Govind, is missing since Friday last. He had no ornaments on his person.

A MISSING MAN.—Yeshwada, a woman residing at Mazagon, reports that her husband, Balorishna Bhawoo, left home on Friday and was not to be found. Subsequently two bundees, a cap, a dhotur, and a loongi were found lying by the side of a well near by St. Peter's School, Mazagon, belonging to the missing man. The well was dragged, but his body could not be found in it.

ARRIVAL OF A TIGRESS AND PANTHERS.—On Friday night last a tigress and a panther with three cubs arrived at the Victoria Terminus. The tigress was lodged in a garden at Jairajbhai Lane, Cammateepoora, belonging to a Borah ; and the panther and cubs were taken to the bungalow of Mr. De Sa at Dustwady, Dhobi Talao, near by the Marine Lines Station.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Chowkey Moholla, near the Two Tanks, respecting the death of Koorbai, a girl aged 4 years. Deceased on the 6th instant, while playing with a box of matches, it ignited and set fire to her clothes, whereby she was extensively burnt about the body, from the effects of which she died on Friday last. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Mahomed Abdoola was on Saturday charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with committing an assault against the person of Kalloo Oomer Khan on Friday night last with a stick at Trimbuck Purushram Street. The accused, it appears, met the complainant at a house in that street, where an altercation took place, on which the accused assaulted the complainant most severely about the head and other parts of his body with a stick. Mahomed Abdoola was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

Quadrille.....Round About.....Williams.
Gavotte .....Stephanie .....Czibulka.
Grand National
Fantasia.....Soldier's Life .....Kappey.
Valse .....Souviens Toi .....Waldteufel.
Selection .....The Bohemian Girl ...Balfe.
Galop .....The Planters .....Fricke.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Victoria Dock, respecting the death of Jewa Dosa, aged 25 years. Deceased was a day-labourer employed on board the s. s. Ida, lying in the Victoria Dock. On Friday, while working on board that vessel, he got his head accidentally jammed against the coamings of a hatch by a sling of full pressed bales of cotton coming in contact with him. He died shortly after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Essee, a woman, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was again on Saturday charged by Inspector Guider at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing three brass utensils, valued at Rs. 3, the property of a woman named Cassee from her residence at Matharpaccady on Friday last. The accused, after stealing the brass vessels, pledged them with a Marwarree at Mazagon, from whom they were recovered by the police on the theft being reported to them. She pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitthd her previous convictions, and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST COOLIES.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday two cooly labourers named Dhondoo Khooshal and Gunnoo Raghoo were charged by Inspector Butterfield with criminal breach of trust and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence in respect of fifty-three cotton and silk embroidered sarrees, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Moraree Rowjee, a dealer in piece-goods, residing at Falkland Road. The complainant, it appears, was a hawker of piece-goods. On the 14th instant he had engaged the two accused to carry the bundles containing the sarrees while going about the town hawking the goods. The two men suddenly disappeared, and could nowhere be found. He reported the matter to the police, who subsequently arrested the two accused with the property in their possession at Dongree, making preparations to despatch the goods out of Bombay. They were both convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Luxumon Suddoo, a reputed thief, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Dillon at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing two red turbans, a cotton sheet, a dhotur, and four handkerchiefs, of the collective value of Rs. 30, the property of a labourer named Rowjee Suttoo from his residence in a room of a chawl at Frere Road on Friday last. The accused being a noted character he was arrested on suspicion by Govind Pandoo, P.C. No. 271, with the stolen property tied up in a bundle in his possession, and going along the road, which he could not account for. The owner of the property was subsequently found, who recognised it as the property stolen from his room. The accused, in his defence, stated that he did not steal the articles, but picked them up on the road and walked away with them. Luximon was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE THEFT OF BALES OF COTTON.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court Balloo Bappoo, a cart-driver, Govind Luckumsey, a Bunnia, and Canjee Lalljee, a Mahomedan, were brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. Hamilton—accused No. 1 with committing theft of four bales of compressed cotton, valued at Rs. 400, the property of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., on the 20th instant, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence, and also with dishonestly receiving and concealing the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The first accused was not defended by counsel. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for accused No. 2 and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of accused No. 3. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of four witnesses for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case till this day.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Tookaram Urjoon, a police constable, Sittaram Gunput, and Rutna Pandoo were on Saturday brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. Hamilton with trespassing in the dwelling-house of Balloo Goona at Frere Road, Mody Bay, on the 19th instant, without any reasonable excuse. It appears the second accused, Sittaram, and the complainant were not on friendly terms for some time, and an ill-feeling existed between them regarding a female, consequently he resolved to do him some harm. Thereupon he got Tookaram, the first accused, who is a policeman doing duty in the Government Dockyard, and a friend of his to arrest complainant on a false charge of gambling. Tookaram entered complainant's premises and arrested him together with four other of his companions who were in the house at the time, and soon after liberated them after being paid a sum of Rs. 5. The Magistrate convicted accused Nos. 1 and 2 and discharged accused No. 3 with a warning, as there was no direct evidence to implicate him with the offence. Tookaram Urjoon was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Sittaram Gunput to four months' similar imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Braganza, Surgeon, Bo I M S, on duty, from Kurrachee.

AUGUST 24.

Gough, Lt, Bl A C C, on duty, from Lucknow.
Stanley Clarke, Col, Bl Civil employ, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Beville, Lt Bo. Marine Battalion, on duty, to Deolalee.

AUGUST 24.

Braganza, Surgeon, Bo I M S, on duty, to Rajcote.
Gatacre, Co', Bo, 2nd B Rifle, off leave, to Kamptee.

AUGUST 25.

Goldie, Major, Bo R E, off leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 26th August, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at head-quarters :—

Tuesday 27th—Gun-drill, 6-30 p.m.
Wednesday 28th—Carbine drill, 6-30 p.m.
Friday 30th—Instructions in the Ammunition, Stores, &c., of the 9" R. M. L. Gun, 6-30 p.m.

2. On Saturday next, the 31st instant, the Battery will parade at the Municipal Offices at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Colaba for drill at the 9" R. M. L. guns. Dress : Uniform with forage caps.

By Order.
(Sd.) J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 23rd August 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bo I—Lieut J L Sinclair, Offg Wing Officer, 17th Bo Inf, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut F W Jones, Offg Wing Officer, on probation 17th Bo Inf, is transferred in the same capacity.

10th Bo L I—Lieut J J O'B Sexton, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Adjt (provisionally), with effect from the 1st May 1889, vice Capt W B Piers, who vacated the appointment on promotion.

17th Bo Inf—2nd Lieut C D Lester, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 2nd Bo I, is transferred in same capacity.

Under instructions from the House Guards the following officers are detailed for duty with their Regiment Depots, and under such arrangement as Genl offrs Comdy, may direct, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—

2nd Rl Lancaster—Lt J H Paton.
2nd Dur L I—Capt A T Payne.
2nd Rl Dub Fus—Capt R C Pentland.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A—2nd Lt C E Pottinger, to Persia, on private affairs, from 11th Aug to 10th Nov 1889.

2nd Gloster Regt—Lt C J Venables, to remain in England on extension, from 6th Oct to 15th Nov 1889 on private affairs.

Bo Cavy—Col H W Macnaghten in India, from 28th July to 26th Aug 1887, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the S C.

(This cancels the P L for the same period granted this officer by the G O C Poona Da.)

Duke of Cornwall L I—2nd Lt F C W Ware (Offg Sqdn officer, 7th Bo Cavy), to Bombay, from 1st Sept 1889 to 28th Feb 1890, to study the native languages.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th Aug.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major J W Godfray, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to officiate as Assistant Judge Advocate General, 5th Circle, as a temporary measure, with effect from 15th March 1889, vice Colonel Matthews, transferred to 1st Circle.

1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant G E Rogers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 27th July 1889.

2nd Bengal Light Infantry.—Major J A C Wedderburn, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem, vice Channer, appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 31st May 1889.

Captain A E Whistler, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Wedderburn. Dated 31st May 1889.

2nd Lieutenant J Hill, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Whistler.

38th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant G G Vaughan, Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 26th July 1889.

1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.—Lieutenant H A H Thompson, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Cubitt, officiating in civil employ.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant C F Dobbie, Wing Officer, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department :—

Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham, 10th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as paid Attache from the 1st August 1889, vice Galindo, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieut. G Langworthy, 7th Dragoon Guards ; and 2nd Lieut. C. G Robson, Hampshire Regiment.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Unattached List and Indian Army have been awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct with or without gratuities of £5 on discharge as stated against their names :

Without Gratuity.

Sergt.-Instructor Walter G. Vassar, Sibsagar Mounted Rifles.

Sergt.-Instructor William Cockshott, Mussoorie Volunteers.

Sergeants George Liddy Martin and J. Staunton, Commissariat Dept ; Johnson J Weir, Chief Warder, Lucknow Military Prison ; Henry Sherwood, Assistant Warder, State Prison, Chunar ; Edward Sweeny, Viceroy's Band ; and James Mault, Telegraph Dept.

With Gratuity.

Drum Major Thomas Macclesfield, 33rd Bengl Infy and Bugler John Johnson, 2nd Bengal Light Infy.

With the sanction of Government the name of Lieutenant H P C O'Ferrell, 7th Bengal Cavy, is removed from the list of officers of the Staff Corps and the rolls of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

The leave to Persia and Russia granted to Captain N D Findlay, 77th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, is extended for two months with permission to proceed to England.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain F G Todd-Thornton, Royal Sussex Regt, is extended to the 18th January 1889.

The leave to Simla, on private affairs, granted to Captain E H Rivett-Carnac, 19th Bengal Lancers, is extended to the 31st August 1889, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The G O C C granting Lieutenant G M Heath, Bengal Sappers and Miners, leave to Australia on private affairs, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant L C Gordon, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, to Baluchistan and Saharunpore, from 15th August to 15th October 1889, on private affairs.

East Yorkshire Regiment.—2nd Lieutenant J M Camelleri (Wing Officer on probation, 13th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant R R Renton, to Darjeeling, on medical certificate, for three months from 24th June 1889, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, in extension.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted.

Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Bangkok-Saigon right.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar 7 p. m., 30th Aug.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

President—the Hon. F. L. Latham. Committee—General White, R. E., C. E. Kane, Esq., Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Dr. Hojel, J. A. Cassels, Esq., J. C. Anderson, Esq., Major Bissett, R.E., C.I.E., Dr. Baker, M. Turner, Esq., and L. R. W. Forrest, Esq. Honorary Secretary. The committee thankfully acknowledge the following subscriptions lately received :—

	Rs.
A. Menesse	20
F. F. Creery	90
C. P. Wakeford	100
A. R. Anderson	15
Belgaum Church Offertory	87
Eastern Telegraph Company, through J. B. Stacey.....	300
Matheran Offertory	100
Aboo Offertory	103
F. W. Crommer.....	5
The Messageries Maritimes Company ...	250
Col. Merewether, R. E.....	50
Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Sons and Co., Hull	250
J. H. Newman	20
J. Davidson, C. S., Karwar	200
Malegaum Offertory	50
The BaitishIndia Steam Navigation Company	1,000
Satara Church Offertory	50
Major A. C. Paul	150
X. Y. Z.	20
Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co.	300
H.	200
H. C. Dumbell	75

The subscriptions promised now amount to nearly Rs. 39,000. The committee hope to secure through the kindness of the Bombay Government a suitable site at Khandalla for a Convalescent Home and a Sanitarium for the nurses. If they succeed, building will commence in October, and it is highly desirable that the Fund should reach Rs. 50,000 by that time. The committee confidently appeal to the public for their further support. The Bank of Bombay will receive subscriptions.

THE WIFE-MURDER.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court Hajee Elias Alarakia was brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent Brewin before Mr. C. P. Cooper with committing murder by causing the death of Fatmabai, his wife, at her residence in Thali Moholla on the evening of Monday, the 5th inst. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The accused was not defended by counsel. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of Shere Mahomed Hajee Fazil, a dealer in boots and shoes, that of Abdool Boodwar, a dhobie, that of Sultan Moobarrak, a dock labourer, that of Dowlut Essoo, P. C. No. 320 B., and that of Inspector Butterfield, whose evidences were similar to that adduced before the Coroner, and which had already appeared in these columns, adjourned the case for further hearing to Saturday next, the 31st instant.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioners Report.

164-76—Little S F and N—William London vs Khatao Raoji and others L S F and N, P G and S, and B and H.

For further directions on Commissioners Report.

414-87—Bittle S F and N—Dasloba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others R and B, and J G.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

61-89—Chalk W and S Keshow Hurrichund Oopade vs Nilkunt Vathal Padhay and others Tyabji and D—Part heard.

382-88—Hore C and B Nurbuddabai and another vs Tejbai. Thakundas D and C.

77-89—Payne G and S Vulubdas Damodher vs Lalji Kutchra and others Thakurdas D and C.

101-89—Little S F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nundoo Denji and others T D and C, and T and D.

471-88—Hore C and S—Rumubai and another vs Mares, widow and others—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long caus

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COAL ASHES.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 173 of 1889, Memon Ahmed Sulleman and others, plaintiff, vs. Hajee Moosa Hajee Tarmamed and others, defendants, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., on the spot, a lot of coal ashes lying at Gun Powder Bunder, Mazagon, opposite the Framjee Petit Mills, and other lot of coal ashes lying at Frere Bunder, Gorupdeo.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 26, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, near Messrs. Morenas and Co's, the valuable teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table and hangin; kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussel carpets, &c., the property of I. H. BULL, Esq., leaving Bombay.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASSWARE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at the rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Mervanji Nowrojee—M N Bombay 24-32—9 cases of glassware, landed per s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Military Square, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, specially made to order, Dees plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hrstrate English folding mirrors, wearing apparel, &c., the property of Madam ROZA BROOMBURG.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On MONDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 12 noon, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—
88 empty hogsheads and other unserviceable stores.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 26, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bridge—
About 300 bags grain sweepings.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—
2 cases white nansooks.
1 case colored trousering cloth.
2 cases colored velvet.
1 case white flannel.
2 bales white handkerchiefs and towels.
2 „ grey shirtings.
6 „ table cloths.
On account of Abdoolhusen Abdoolali—
1 case gold papers.
On account of Hajee Moosa Hajee Suliman.
1 case Guernseys.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolcadur Abdool Hossein, ex s.s. Karamania.—
BB 1-30—30 drums each 5 gallons methylated spirits.
I B 31-45—15 drums each 10 gallons methylated spirits.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, August 26, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 bales, each 30 pieces, grey sheeting.
5 cases white muills.
1 bale T red cloth.
1,500 express rifles, almost new, in case complete, by Albert Greener, London.
By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. G. K. CANNING, consisting of bed, chairs, small cooking stoves, wearing apparel and suudries.
The effects of the late Mr. H. P. TODD, consisting of wearing apparel, silver-headed cane, scrap album, magnetic battery, 6 vols Popular Educator, English Dictionary, Gems of Poetry, Cassel's French Dictionary, French and other books, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. R. W. MACMURPHY, consisting of deal wood box and fancy box.
By order of the Administratrix with the will annexed of the late Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Masani,—21 pearls, silk and cotton clothes, silver, copper and white copper utensils, &c.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Hajee Abdool Lutiff—
A S—125-209 0-91, 5 cases note papers.
On account of the concerned—
W M 1-15—15 casks black, blue-black and writing ink, in glass and stone bottles, blue-black, writing and copying ink and liquid ink in glass bottles.
664 1-5—3 cases and 2 casks Carr's blacking, consisting of kid reviver, dubbing, waterproof, harness composition, China cement, waterproofing, paste blacking, &c.
On account and at the risk of Marwadi Sewdutrai Goolabrai, ex s. s. Clan Macgregor—
J 313 S } -399-403—5 cases printed muslin splits.
On account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. Gokuldas Nonsy and Co—
3 cases of Union Pilots.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Ebrahim Kikabhoy—
10 cases of sewing thread.
On account and at the risk of the first puurchasers, Messrs Moosa Hajee Abdul Latiff and Co—
1 case quilts.
1 „ Turkish towels.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamjee.
165—283-84—2 cases studs and buttons.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome strong brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria.
1 strong office-shigram.
1 handsome light English-built victoria by Walker, with a strong grey Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A consignment of sample and other goods, consisting of fancy toys, accordians, flower baskets and vases, liquor and toilet frames, table ornaments, jewel boxes, hand sewing machines, bronze table lamps, Jubilee pictures, shaving brushes, toy horses, English benches and chairs, children's chairs, cloth and feather fans, cricket and boxing gloves, cricket bats, glass and porcelain ware, &c.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms, the valuable blackwood, open carved and teakwood household furniture, sewing machine, miniature billiard table, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, table lamps, &c.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, an English-built dog cart, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of H. O'CONNOR, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS, MILL FURNISHERS AND OTHERS.
BONAFIDE SALE OF VALUABLE MILL STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. James L. Greaves, to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. James Greaves and Co. in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Saturday, the 14th September at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of mill stores, consisting of 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 4½, 5, and 6 inches leather belting, 5 and 6 canvas beltings, roller skins, mule bandings, throstle bandings, rein bandings, scroll bandings, English bundling twine, ¼, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch soapstone packings, 1-inch round canvas core packings, asbestos, millboard sheets, 40" by 40", 16 and 18 oz. roller cloth, shuttles, white leather sewing lace, leather picking bands, oak-tanned buffalo pickers, stripping cards, 9 and 12 inches long collar skewers, 16-inch plain wired and patent shield slubbing tubes, 7 inch patent shield and wired roving tubes, and mason roving tubes, 5 inch magenta colored Rabbath bobbins, 5 inch green and red weft pirns with shields, spindle oil, shafting oil, ring throstle oil, cylinder oil, China clay, one "The Simplex" fire extinguisher, kegs of paint, &c.
Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, August 26, 1889.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and fiuish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, haring Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHALBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java tobacco only, and all lovers of Java brand should give them a trial.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST OPENED a large consignment of Wooden Wall Brackets, from Annas 10. Also Folding and Hair Mirrors, Photo Frames, Money Purses, &c. —SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—Our Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. and 3-30 p. m. respectively.

WANTED a EUROPEAN GIRL as Nurse to Two Children. Plain needlework. References indispensable. Apply at once to E. F., Post Office, Buldana, Berar.

WANTED an experienced PARSI GRADUATE to give private tuition daily at Malabar Hill either between 7 to 9-30 a. m. or 5-30 to 8 p. m. Apply, stating salary required, to B. D., care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamurind Lane.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.

CONSOLS were steady at 98¼ in London yesterday and Bar Silver was still worth 42 5-16d. per oz., while Indian Securities, both Rupee and Sterling, were unchanged in value. In Paris French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 86; and Exchange in London had advanced 1½ centimes, say to francs 25·23½. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay consisted of £30,000 in Silver and £60,000 in Gold.

In the General Produce markets there was but little change yesterday. The tone of Linseed was firm; but quotations show a decline of 3d. per quarter in 25 per cent. Liverpool quality to arrive by the Cape route. Rapeseed also was firm, and a further advance of 3d. per quarter had been established in Calcutta Brown to arrive, at 42s. 6d. per quarter, Cawnpore Yellow being still quoted at 50s. 6d. to arrive. Wheat was still quiet, Thursday's rates being repeated both from London and Liverpool. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,610,000 quarters, showing a decrease of 60,000 quarters compared with last week's figures.

A further advance of ¼d. per lb. took place in Mid.-American Cotton on the spot in Liverpool yesterday, bringing the price to 6 5-8d. per lb; and in East Indian Cotton there was a rise of 1-16d. per lb. in "Good" Omra in all grades of Bengals and in "Good Fair" Tinnevelly, while American Arrivals were 5-64d. higher for the nearest deliveries, 1-32d. from September to November, and 1-64d. in the more distant positions. The market closed firm, but the sales had only reached 8,000 bales, inclusive, however, of 1,200 Surats.

The Manchester market had been firm, and in sympathy with Liverpool a further advance of ¼d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist had been established, making the price 9¼d. per lb.

This afternoon Liverpool closed quiet all round, the day's sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats; and American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for all deliveries, spot prices being unaltered.

The Liverpool week has been marked by an advance of ¼d. per lb. in the price of spot American Cotton and in arrivals of 19-64d. for the nearest deliveries, while in other positions the rise has ranged from 1-16d. in the nearer to 1-64d. in the more distant, the quotation for December-January, however, being the same as it was last Friday. In East Indian Cotton also an advance of 1-16d. has been established in all descriptions, excepting "Good Fair" Oomra and Good Hingunghat and Westerns. The week's total sales show an increase of 3,000 bales, at 64,000 bales; but 2,000 bales less were taken by the trade and forwarded, at 112,000 bales. The stock had diminished by 49,000 bales, the Imports having been only 15,000 bales; but, as shown below, the reduced stock figures still give an excess of 95,000 bales compared with last year's, though, as against those for the previous year, they are 75,000 bales less. The stock of Surats had decreased during the week by 2,000 bales and stood yesterday at 152,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off by 90,000 bales; that of East Indian Cotton, 4,000 bales; and the comparative figures show a decrease of 62,000 bales and of 405,000 bales as against last and the previous year, respectively; while of East Indian Cotton there appear to be 65,000 bales more in sight than last year, and 99,000 bales less than the year before. The price of Mid.-American is now 1 1-16d. per lb. higher than it was at this time last year and 1½d. above the rate ruling in 1887.

The only change in New York yesterday was the slight decline of one point in August Futures, at 10·74 cents, Thursday's quotations being repeated for spot Cotton and September Futures. The total figures for Receipts now show a decrease of 37,000 bales compared with last season's and an increase of 259,000 bales as against those for 1886-87. It will be noticed that the stock at the ports is now over 100,000 bales less than it was at this time last year. September Futures receded 5 points to-day, say to 10·47 cents, but ready Mid.-Uplands and August Futures have not altered.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1889	1888	1887.
Week's receipts	7,000	19,000	34,000
„ exports to U. K.	14,000	7,000	18,000
„ „ Continent	2,000	4,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,512,000	5,519,000	5,253,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,787,000	2,801,000	2,683,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,912,000	1,808,000	1,706,000
„ Stock in the Ports	68,000	172,000	93,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1890,000	942,000	1,285,000
„ „ Surats	301,000	236,450	499,830
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	520,000	425,360	595,180
„ London	19,000	16,000	40,000
American Afloat	20,000	10,000	40,000
East Indian „	23,000	25,000	34,000
	532,000	476,360	709,180
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅛d.	5 9-16d.	5¼d.
„ Good Fair Dholleras	4¼d.	4 3-16d.	3⅜d.
Difference	2⅛d.	1⅛d.	1⅞d.

To-day has been a blank here as far as business in ready Cotton is concerned, local buyers having retired from the market, and there being no shadow of enquiry for export. A few forward transactions in Cotton of the new crop, however, have been reported, contracts having been booked for some 500 bales of Fully Good Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 185-85½, and a smaller quantity of "Fine," for December delivery, at Rs. 200-201 per candy. The tone of the market remains steady, and prices generally are unchanged.

WHEAT.—We can report no return of activity to this market in the enhanced rates of Freight precluding further business for export on the basis of present prices, and in view of the unencouraging tenor of advices from the other side. Dealers, however, do not lower their pretensions in presence of the state of supplies, and we call rates unaltered all round with a quiet feeling in the market.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent only, but the market keeps steady for both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and prices for these are unchanged, as they are also, nominally, for other descriptions, in which, however, there is next to nothing doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	610 bales.
Wheat	13,820 cwt.
Linseed	1,121 „
Rapeseed	1,571 „
Poppyseed	1,689 „
Castorseed	944 „

Freights continue firm, and some business has been done for Antwerp for shipment from January to May at 22s. 6d. per ton. We now quote:—

Liverpool, Cotton	23s.9d.	Wheat, &c.	23s.to23s.9d. per ton
London	„ 25s.	„	23s. 9d. „
Hull	„ 22s. 6d.	„	22s. 9d. „
Dunkirk	„ 26s. 3d.	„	25s.to 26s. 3d. „
Havre	„ 25s.	„	23s.9d. to.25s. „
Antwerp	„ 25s.	„	25s. „
Marseilles	„ 23s. 9d.	„	22s. 6d. „
Genoa	„ 25s.	„	25s. „

Trieste & V. 35s. (at 2s. ex.) 32s. 6d. to 35s (at 2s. ex.)

EXCHANGE has shown a firmer feeling to-day, and Banks have been chary of buying three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d. A moderate business has been done in Merchants' Bills; and in Bank Demand something has transpired at 1s. 4 9-32d. from 15th September, and we hear of a transaction in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4½d. for the same transfer. At closing, ready rates were:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 ¼d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d. „
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-16d. „
Francs do.	1-73½. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day, and rates for Four per cents. have receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. For cash and the coming account 99¼ has been the quotation, with buyers at the rate for the settlement, while 99 3-16 has been the rate for the September account. For Four-and-a-half per cents. 103½ nominal is now quoted.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to report this evening are a decline of Rs. 2½ in Khatao Mucconjee and Queen Mill shares and of Rs. 5 in Oriental, at Rs. 977, Rs. 827½, and Rs. 400, respectively.

[For latest Stock and Shares Prices see page 3.]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—August 25, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of William Mosse Macdonald, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

WALTON—August 24, at the European General Hospital-Bombay, of dysentery, E. M. Walton, Surgeon Dentist (American and Australian papers, please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUGGINS—August 17, at Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. P G Huggins, D S O, 21st Madras Infantry, of a daughter.
FRENCH—August 18, at Dharmsala, the wife of E Lee French, Punjab Police, of a daughter.
MILNE—August 17, at Amraicherra Tea Estate, Matigani P O, the wife of W Milne, Esq, of a daughter.
STANFORD—August 21, at Whitmore Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut H B Standford, R A, Ordnance Officer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RUSH—August 21, at Cawnpore, George Rush (late 8th Hussars), aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1889.

THE long-talked-of meeting of Parsees to protest against the aspersions cast in Mr. Ommanney's Note upon the Parsee community was held last evening at Allbless Baug, Girgaum, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. It is estimated there were from 4,000 to 5,000 Parsees present, among them being the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and other Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Property. Much enthusiasm was manifested as the Trustees and leading members of the community, who had assembled in an adjoining bungalow, entered the hall where the proceedings were afterwards conducted in an orderly, decorous manner. On the motion of Mr. Framjee R. Vicajee, barrister-at-law, it was resolved that, whilst gratefully appreciating the kindly feelings, good-will, and confidence of the Government of Bombay towards the Parsee community, as expressed by His Excellency Lord Reay in his demi-official letter addressed to Sir D. M. Petit, the meeting recorded its opinion that the Parsee community would have had no cause for dissatisfaction had the Government been pleased to express officially its dissent from the imputations at the time of placing Mr. Ommanney's Note on the official records, or at the time of forwarding it to the Secretary of State for India. It was further resolved that the Parsee community were entirely disinterested in the objects of the inquiry in the Crawford Case; and that they fully appreciated the desire of Government, in directing those inquiries, to maintain a high standard of morality in the administration of the Public Service. The meeting was further of opinion that the imputations made by Mr. Ommanney against the whole Parsee community were sweeping, entirely unfounded, and contrary to truth in every respect; and it expressed its strong and firm repudiation of those imputations, regretting that they should have been recklessly made against a whole community by a responsible officer of Government in an official document which had been published to the whole British Empire. It was also decided that the resolutions passed by the meeting be forwarded to the Bombay Government, and through it to the Secretary of State for India, in the name of the Parsee community, with a request to annex the same to the records of the Crawford Commission, and to give them the same extent of publicity as had been given to the imputations in Mr. Ommanney's Note.

No one watching the kaleidoscope of Indian opinion as now one and now another interest chases its predecessor across the scene can fail to observe one property as common to them all. It is a want of finality, though the promoters of each separate interest, no doubt, claim their own hobby as the one thing needful, each depreciates the other, and never do we see two combining. We have had irrigation, navigable canals, railways, emigration, education, and now technical education, and railways again. At one time it was suggested to confine India to a purely agricultural existence, and give up everything else. It was then thought that a better distribution of railways and canals would increase the country's means of production. Failing a sudden access of prosperity as the result of a forward policy in canals and railways, the next idea was to get rid of the people altogether, and the emigrationists want to know why, if there are people in one place and water in another, and bringing the water to the people has failed, it would not be better to take the people to the water? Then the educationalists had their innings, and schools and text-books were to move the husbandman to effective and intelligent exertion. Dimly perceiving the early mistake that India was not by nature meant to be an agricultural country, except to a degree limited by the distribution of water and good soil, the technical education people have just had their say, and have been respectfully listened to, although they are preaching to a people traditionally wedded to the very opposite system of technical education by castes, which were technically educated by heredity and inclination. Now the railway men are hard at it again, and export, export, more export, is the daily theme of that very intelligent and very wealthy interest. If the railways and export liners could remove every grain of seed and then every human being, educated and technically educated, to some other country where facilities for irrigation are found in abundance, and where there is a market for home-made manufactures, then all would be well employed; only the employment would be out of India. There has been, there is still, a scarcity amounting to famine in Ganjam. Ganjam is on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, where native boats and a number of coasters do a brisk trade in export. If there is only a scarcity of food these coasters should have brought food during the period between the two monsoons—January to June. They did not do so apparently, or if they did, the people were too poor to buy what was brought. Without the active Government measures of relief insisted on by Lord Connemara, there would have been by now a very serious state of things indeed. Possibly the south-west monsoon rains may have somewhat restored the confidence of the money-lenders and landowners of Ganjam; and it may now be worth their while to support the cultivator, and to continue to do so until another failure of rain warns the money-owning classes again to button-up their pockets. The railway people are at once to the fore with an East Coast Railway scheme. Far be it from our intention to suggest that this scheme as a project for an important famine railway and through communications is not a good one. Were the country rich and prosperous, and required better communications between wealthy towns and cities on the East Coast, as is the case on the West, or if another outlet to the sea was needed by the Central Provinces than that which will be afforded both East and West by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, then the East Coast Railway Survey would have our entire sympathy. But when the proposed railway is insisted upon in order to prevent famine in Ganjam, we are compelled to ask in what way it will improve the position of the people of Ganjam and Orissa, and enable the peasantry to put by against these recurring scarcities or so enhance in those districts the value of agricultural produce as to make it worth the while of landlord and moneylender to support the cultivators through a crisis? The railway will afford a surer and quicker means of importing grains to Ganjam and Orissa during these local scarcities than is afforded by the coasting and canal trade. It will take all the better classes of goods seeking export to some central harbour—which has yet to be made—such as Coconada or Masulipatam. The East Coast Railway, if united to the Nizam's Railway at Bezwada or Badrachellum, will bring much through trade from the westward, perhaps the Burma mails and trooping and parcels service and coal; and if a suitable immigration law and some capital be provided in the Nizam's Dominions, it will, moreover, carry many immigrants from the crowded coast districts to well-watered Telingana, now wanting population. But the relief by emigration will be temporary, and the coast districts will again quietly repopulate up to their normal state of overcrowdedness. The railway will be a dearer means of distributing cheap grains than the boats, and will not get all the trade, unless it sacrifices revenue. In export trade it will have to compete with the boats or the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It will take grain to the starving people of Ganjam, but they will still be unable to buy it. It may mitigate suffering; but cannot prevent or avert it. Yet when people push a railway policy it is prevention they aim at, not mitigation only. If railways prevented famine, it would mean that they would enrich the country, and they would pay. While mitigating distress in a miserably poor country, they cannot pay. Still we hope the project will be carried out, but we certainly think it is one of those to which Government should devote the Famine Insurance Fund if it be even restored, for as many years as may be necessary. It is not a scheme for private enterprise either with or without a guarantee. There is no country in that direction waiting for a railway to create a great export trade, except the Central Provinces, and they are being rapidly pierced by the line of the Bengal-Nagpur Company. There are no cities to be connected, and there is no reasonable prospect that the scheme will pay. When it does, Government could sell it to a company and devote the capital to Famine Relief elsewhere. On such an understanding the East Coast Railway project will have public sympathy.

ADVOCATES of open competition ought to be thankful to Mr. Auberon Herbert for his recent paper, to which we have already drawn attention, if it were only for the testimony the discussion has produced from that distinguished medical authority, Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., M.D., as the physical fitness of the new race of Indian officials. Fifteen years have elapsed since Sir W. Gull's "favourable judgment" on the Civil Service candidates was published, and it is gratifying to know that, in spite of changes of an important nature, Sir Andrew Clark is able to give an equally satisfactory report. After careful inquiry the eminent physician is unable to discover any just grounds for the assertion that the lowering of the limits of age from 21 to 19 has been followed by "consequences injurious to the health" of the competitors. This is not an *ad captandum* opinion, but a deliberate statement based on actual experience. The figures he adduces to support his conclusions are deserving of notice. During the past eleven years 443 candidates have come before Sir Andrew Clark as head of the medical examiners under the Civil Service Commission. Of these, at the first examination fifty-five were temporarily and only five permanently rejected. Three hundred and forty-four were examined a second time after the lapse of two years with the following result:—Suspended, 18; rejected, 5. A maximum of ten failures out of between four and five hundred cannot be considered excessive, especially when four out of the half score rejections were due to causes in no way attributable to "cramming" or over-study. Except upon one medical point, about which he is uncertain, Sir Andrew Clark's impression is that the health condition of candidates for the Indian Civil Service "will compare favourably with the health condition at a like age of students of theology, law, and medicine." He emphasizes the noteworthy fact that during the two years' probation at the University the great majority of the candidates improved in every way—"in growth and development, in strength, in general health, and in mental capacity." It is a rare thing to be "plucked" in the final examination after the probationary course. That two candidates in one year should have failed, except on grounds of ill-health, is, we fancy, almost unprecedented. "Among those who lost ground, the chief causes of failure appeared to be found in disobedience to the common laws of health, and especially in the use of tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco, not as helps to health, but as mere spurs to work." It must be remembered that the candidates are little more than boys when they go up to Oxford or Cambridge, and it is gratifying to find that so few of them are adversely affected by the less pleasant aspects of university life. A critical review of his experience leads Sir Andrew Clark to conclude that in the work required of candidates for the Indian Civil Service there is nothing necessarily injurious to health, and that "if done as it ought only to be done, under just conditions of health, it will be found to favour the development and augment the energies of the physical and mental constitution." We must assume, therefore, that the breakdowns, of which we have heard from time to time, and out of which the anti-competitionwallahs make so much capital, are mainly due to neglect of the laws of Hygeia rather than to an excessive curriculum. Youth is proverbially careless, and it is not perfectly easy to see what the proper remedy is, short of including hygiene in the list of subjects on which the candidates are examined! We need follow the Commissioners in their exhaustive attempts to refute the notion that the education of the country is injuriously affected by competitive examination. Two striking facts are brought out. First, in the period when the maximum limit of age rendered it possible for the candidates to take a degree, and upwards of two-thirds were university men and more than one-third graduates. Since then, out of a total of 1,829 competitors, no fewer than 1,569 were educated mainly at the public schools ordinarily so called, or at grammar schools of the higher class, and "may be said, therefore, speaking broadly, to have had a public school (or the equivalent of a public school) education." What follows is scarcely less instructive. Of the fifteen hundred and more public schoolboys, 616 went up direct to the examination and 953 went to the crammers. The remainder 260 were subject in most cases, the Commissioners tell us, to "special preparation" (euphemism for cramming), after a previous education at private schools, or on the continent, or in India. It is creditable to the Scottish Universities, which have lately been before the public in a prominent manner, that they contributed a twentieth of the total number of candidates. Although the Indian Civil Service continues to attract a desirable class of candidates and in larger numbers, the Commissioners admit that the scheme of examination has, in some respects, not been sufficiently adjusted to meet the reductions in the limits of age introduced in 1878. They add:—"As, however, we

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED IMPORTANT CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Committee appointed to consider the pay of the Army Medical Department has issued its report.

The report says the Committee is of opinion that the pay of Army Surgeons is not excessive but adequate.

It suggests the adoption of new designations according to comparative Army rank: a Surgeon-General to be ranked colonel and so forth down to the newly joined surgeon who would rank as lieutenant.

The Committee advises that the pay and allowances of the department in India be the same as in England; further that foreign service shall not exceed five years.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE POWER TO RESTRICT DEBATE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

When the Budget comes up for discussion in Parliament on Monday an attempt will be made to rescind the restriction of debate on general Indian administration as imposed in Standing Order No. 88.

GERMAN LOAN FOR CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

It is stated here to-day that negociations for a loan for China of two hundred million marks have been concluded in Berlin.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT METZ.

METZ, Aug. 24.

The Emperor William's visit here has been the occasion of a marked display of loyalty.

The enthusiam has been phenomenal.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* wires to-day that the Russian army on the Caucasus is shortly to be increased by forty thousand men.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.

Mrs. Maybrick's physical conditton is pronounced to be critical. Her health during the past few days has entirely given way.

She received the news of the reprieve without emotion.

BRIERLEY LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

DEEPLY PENITENT.

Brierley has gone to America.

Before leaving he wrote a letter to Mrs. Maybrick expressing the deepest sorrow for the trouble he has brought upon her.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE HOME SECRETARY.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

In the House of Commons this evening several members expressed their approval of the action of the Home Secretary regarding the commutation of the sentence against Mrs. Maybrick.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The strike among the dock-labourers is still spreading.

Many of the carmen have joined, and the railway hands and others, it is expected, will follow.

The unskilled labourers generally, it is feared, are inclined to give much trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

When the steamer Glenoble arrived here yesterday with a large consignment of tea a squad of clerks in the employ of the consignees went down to the docks and discharged her.

The number of men out on strike is still increasing.

A mass meeting of the hands is being held to-day in Hyde Park.

HER MAJESTY IN WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Her Majesty's visit to Wales has given great satisfaction to the people, whose enthusiastic loyalty has been everywhere manifested.

Aug. 25.

The Queen received an address from the people of Wrexham yesterday and was pleased to reply to it.

Her Majesty said she rejoiced to hear of the improvement of trade and of the increased prosperity of her Welsh subjects, with whom she heartily sympathised.

THE SHAH IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.

H. M. the Shah arrived here to-day and was received by the representatives of the Emperor Francis Joseph and cheered by vast crowds, who lined the streets as the party drove to the imperial palace.

An extensive programme has been arranged for His Majesty's entertainment.

Aug. 25.

H. M. the Shah had a conference yesterday with Count Kalnoky.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday next after the discussion on the Budget is completed.

A LUNATIC AT LARGE IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.

A lunatic who had been confined in the Asylum at Lovendeghem ran amok yesterday.

Seizing a razor, he killed three persons and inflicted injuries on thirty others.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The strike among the dock-labourers daily assumes more serious proportions. 4,000 lighter-men have now joined the movement and knocked off work. Work on board the ships is utterly paralysed and upwards of a thousand vessels are now lying idle, being unable either to discharge or load cargo.

A monster procession of dock-labourers on strike took place yesterday, when men to the number of 40,000 formed up in the neighbourhood of the docks and marched through East End and on to the city, the principal streets of which they traversed Their behaviour was orderly, but they were escorted throughout their march by a strong force of foot police and mounted police patrols.

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

The British Government has intimated to the Government of the United States its willingness to open up negotiations in regard to the Behring's Sea Fishery question.

BULGARIA ARMING.

SOFIA, Aug. 23.

The Bulgarian Government has just given an order for 50,000 rifles and 10 million cartridges.

A CHANCE FOR TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.

Efforts are being made to induce Turkey to join the Triple Alliance. The Russian Government is offering its strongest opposition to any arrangements of the kind being concluded.

THE SHAH.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.

The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day and was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archdukes.

THE QUEEN IN WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Queen has arrived at Bala in North Wales, where Her Majesty stays until Tuesday.

DR. PETERS' EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.

The *North German Gazette* publishes an article, in which it opposes the proposed indignation meeting to be held by partisans of Dr. Peters to protest against the treatment of his expedition by the British Government. The article adds that the principal object of German policy is to strengthen its friendly relations with England, which is one of the weightiest securities for maintaining peace.

PARSEE ANTI-OMMANNEY NOTE MEETING AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, Aug. 25.

To-day a very well-attended meeting of the Parsee community was held here for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Ommanney's Note. Every available seat was occupied. Within the memory of the oldest Parsee never was a meeting so well attended. Four resolutions were laid and unanimously adopted. The Sindh and Baluchistan Parsees will join. A special committee has been appointed to draw up a protest. A telegram of sympathy with the Bombay movement was resolved upon. The greatest sympathy was expressed for Lord Reay's position. The object will be only to record a painful regret against the aspersions. Special thanks are due to Messrs. Mody, the president; Gadiali, Kotwal; and Rajkotwala, for the moderation and success of the meeting. The unthinking editorial of a Bengalee writer here has unnecessarily pained the assembled Parsees, whom he in a parable styled fools.

ILLUMINATIONS AT THE GAEKWAR'S PALACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Aug. 25.

At the invitation of Messrs. Siemen Brothers, a party of gentlemen, including the members of the Bombay Corporation, visited the Gaekwar's palace at Baroda on the occasion of the installation of electric light.

On the train from Bombay arriving at Baroda this morning, the guests were driven to the new palace, which is nearly finished. After breakfast they enjoyed a drive round the city, visiting several places of interest and having a private view of the State jewels. They next drove to Makarpura Palace, where dinner was partaken of at the invitation of the Durbar, and then they witnessed the installation of electric light, which was pronounced to be a great success and a great improvement on the old system of lighting.

After spending a very pleasant day and evening, the guests drove back to the station and left by the night train for Bombay.

FATAL POLO ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

Another fatal polo accident is reported. Lieut. Perkins, of the 17th Bengal Lancers, was killed on Thursday, while playing polo at Sialkote.

MAJOR MELLISS.

Major Melliss returned to Simla on Friday. His visit to Poona has been very satisfactory in its results

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER DEFENCE.

The Native Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency are anxious to provide a transport corps in connection with the scheme for defence of the North-West frontier.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia left here for Mauritius this evening.

COLOMBO, Aug 25.

The Mail steamer Khiva from Bombay arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	42 5-16d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		64,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	11,000	"
" " Import of Cotton		15,000	"
" " "	Surats	6,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton		520,000	"
" " "	Surats	152,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.		19,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Without going quite so far as one of the leading Liverpool papers, which declares that the Maybrick trial dwarfed the arrival of the German Emperor, obscured the departure of the Shah, and overshadowed the battle in the Nile Valley, it is impossible to deny that the public are keenly interested in the result. The general opinion, not only in Liverpool, but throughout the country, after the evidence of the medical experts called by Sir Charles Russell, was that, however suspicious the case appeared, the jury would be obliged to bring in a verdict of acquittal. The betting—in these degenerate days, alas! men wager on every conceivable event—was strongly in the unhappy woman's favour. I happened on Tuesday to be staying at a spot on the South Coast not reached by special editions. It was expected that the decision would be given that afternoon, and late at night I asked the manager of my hotel if any news had come from Liverpool. He replied "Yes, I hear that she has been acquitted." I had no reason to doubt his statement, but the papers next morning showed that Mr. Justice Stephen had not concluded his summing-up when the court adjourned, and it was not until the afternoon of Wednesday that Mrs. Maybrick was condemned. It seems that everybody in Court, perhaps excluding the Judge, anticipated a different conclusion. Lady-sympathisers with the wretched prisoner had brought a large bouquet, and had even requested permission to present it immediately the foreman pronounced the words "Not guilty." Although Mrs. Maybrick has since her arrest been treated by the authorities with exceptional consideration, it is only fair to say that this singular request was sternly forbidden. Notwithstanding his impartiality, the Judge has been subjected to scandalous indignities at the hands of the Liverpool populace, and with a Home Secretary like Mr. Matthews it is not unreasonable to apprehend that Mrs. Maybrick may suffer for the rowdy behaviour of her indiscreet champions. It is of course in the nature of things that, although so much sympathy is poured out for the murderess, as, if we accept the verdict, she must be considered, not a word of pity is expressed or excited for her unfortunate husband. But the verdict is not accepted by the majority of persons. Her sex, good looks, and social position have doubtless contributed to the storm of indignation that the sentence has aroused; but this does not explain the attitude of men like Sir Henry James, who, looking at the question afar and with judicial impartiality, express their opinion that on the evidence as it stands the charge, to use the Scotch formula, was not proven. Mr. Matthews is self-willed to a degree, and if Mrs. Maybrick's friends were confined to the people, who so disgracefully hooted Mr. Justice Stephen, the chances of her escaping the hangman would not be very great; but when there is almost a consensus of opinion among educated persons that there is a doubt whether she did administer the poison that brought about her husband's death it is pretty safe to conclude that, unless the presiding judge strongly supports the verdict, there will be either a reprieve or commutation. A great deal is being made of the fact that the barristers on circuit are petitioning in Mrs. Maybrick's favour, and, no doubt, their testimony ought to have some weight; but it is not so evident, as some of the papers contend, that all of these gentlemen of the long robe were uninfluenced by the sentimental considerations that, it is admitted, have had so much effect with the masses of the people who are clamouring for a pardon.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, who, although not a doctor, has had some slight experience of criminal lunatics, argues that as insane murderesses do not exhibit any remorse, but would repeat the offence if they had an opportunity, Mrs. Maybrick ought to be detained for life at the Broadman Asylum, because on the trial she showed no remorse, but justified her act in her declaration of innocence. But if this theory held good, no person accused of murder who pleaded innocence would be hanged! While the papers that do not entirely agree with the verdict express themselves rather diffidently, one or two, like the *Star*, are emphatic in their warnings to Mr. Matthews not to sanction what they call a judicial murder. Some people are uncharitable enough to observe that, although Mr. T. P. O'Connor is editor of the *Star*, he is also member of Parliament for a populace district in Liverpool. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, perhaps, consciously or unconsciously, is unbiassed against Mrs. Maybrick, because of her unfaithfulness to her husband, thinks her guilty, though, like the foreman of the jury, would apparently be glad if she were reprieved. Once bit, twice shy. After the Lipski fiasco, Mr. Stead does well to hesitate before declaring a person innocent who has been found guilty after a long and thorough investigation. Much comment adverse to the jury has been indulged in on account of the rapidity with which they came to a decision. The foreman in the interview published to-day satisfactorily replies to these aspersions. What he says tells more against than on behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. He seems to imply that the jury, who, it must be remembered, have lived together throughout the prolonged hearing of the trial, had made up their minds on Tuesday night, although the portion of the judge's summing up, delivered on that day, was as much in the prisoner's favour as the second half was against her. "Tried for murder, condemned for adultery," is said to be the popular judgment on the verdict in Liverpool, and that if we are to believe the local papers is Mrs. Maybrick's own view of the situation communicated to those who saw her after her condemnation. There is one tragic element in this painful case that may have escaped general attention. I refer to the alleged means by which the contents of the damning letter written by Mrs. Maybrick to her lover Brierley became known to the family of her husband. If it is true that her infant dropped it in the mud and Mrs. Maybrick suffers the extreme penalty of the law one can imagine what the feelings of the child will be when it grows up and learns the facts.

With regard to the Naval Review I am not able to speak at first hand. In common with other journalists I was favoured by the Lords of the Admiralty with permission to embark on H. M. S. Seahorse, but circumstances prevented my going down to Portsmouth. The unqualified praise which was at first indulged in has given place to a more becoming tone of modesty; for, as the correspondent of the *Times* on board H. M. S. Northumberland points out, the mobilization was foreseen for several months, and therefore could not be regarded as a test of what could be done on a sudden and real emergency. All the correspondents agree in pointing out the disastrous effects of the starvation policy adopted towards the Navy by the Government. Says one correspondent:—"The supply of stokers throughout the fleet is deficient in quantity, while its quality has yet to be proved. The very existence of a modern fleet manifestly depends to a large extent on the efficient organization of the engine-room department. Blue-jackets taken from their work on deck and from their fighting duties are very imperfect substitutes for trained stokers, while their withdrawal from their proper duties impair the offensive capacity of the ship. Yet even in the Northumberland, the flagship of the Channel Squadron, it has been necessary to tell off blue-jackets to do the work of stokers If this is the case in a ship in permanent commission, the condition of ships only temporarily mobilized is likely to be even less favourable." Another correspondent writes:—"In this ship"—the Hercules flying Sir G. Tryon's flag, and which broke down a few hours after the review—"there were once ten engineers, of whom at least half were experienced men; at the present time there are only two who can be considered to thoroughly know their work. Lieutenants, engineers, stokers, and signalmen—the Navy is starved in every one of these departments, and if calamities come to us in the green tree of peace, what may we expect in the dry of war time?" Other casualties occurred before the fleet got out of the Solent. The Grasshopper's engines collapsed, and he had to be docked. Subsequently the Rattlesnake, "which had been labouring heavily," signalled to the flagship that one of her stokers had been thrown down by the vessel rolling and had broken more than one of his ribs. If it had been an ordinary seaman to whom the accident happened, however regrettable, it would not have mattered so much; but for one of the precious stokers to be placed *hors de combat* before serious work began, must have been additionally annoying. Of course, Whitehall is not responsible for the weather—some of those who journeyed down to Portsmouth on Saturday wished it was—and the elements, as we are reminded, were specially unfavourable for small and heavily-engined vessels like the Rattlesnake and Grasshopper. Nevertheless there is something apparently radically wrong in the type if the following is a correct description of the facts:—"The Grasshopper is always breaking down in one way or another, and though the Rattlesnake appears to be singularly exempt from that liability, yet she makes such bad weather in a heavy sea that her crew are exposed to serious risk of accident. Vessels of this class are indispensable to a properly equipped and organised fleet; but it will be necessary to devise a type of vessel in which men can live in reasonable comfort and safety, and in which also the machinery is not too delicate to stand the rough wear and tear of actual and continuous service. Perhaps the Sharpshooter approximates to this type, but so far she has given little proof of being an improvement on the Rattlesnake."

The Emperor's visit, so far as the outside public can form any opinion, has passed off successfully, though it strikes the ordinary observer that the congratulations of the official German Press are pitched in rather too high a strain. However, as the articles in question were doubtless written to order, they show at all events that the Queen's Imperial guest was satisfied with the cordiality of his reception. He is said to have been greatly impressed by the great display at Spithead; more efficacious, one writer thinks, than the closest of alliances; but probably he did not fully realize how completely England is a maritime power until two days later, when he reviewed what with recollections of his own vast army he must have considered a mere handful of troops at Aldershot. The exchange of compliments in the appointment of the Emperor as an English admiral and in the conferring on the Queen of a colonelcy of one of the German cavalry regiments is, no doubt, a token of good-will; but it is not altogether removed from the grotesque. Even the *Times*, which has never been accused of disrespect to those who occupy high places in the land, is constrained to observe:—"These royal and imperial courtesies every loyal subject would desire to contemplate in a spirit of submissive gravity, but it must be confessed that they are not wholly destitute of an element which in a less august connexion might almost be described as comic." It remains to be seen what (if any) political consequences ensue from the Emperor's visit to his illustrious relative. That the object of the meeting was not, as we have been informed, altogether a family one is tolerably clear from the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury has spent the week at Osborne House. It would be foolish to suppose that the state of Europe—just now again giving cause for some anxiety—was not at least alluded to in the conversations between Lord Salisbury and the Emperor and Count Herbert Bismarck; but, however much the English Prime Minister may have been tempted to join the Triple Alliance, no one supposes that he has committed England to any striking new departure in international politics. When it is said that in every European capital due weight will be given not only to the evidence just afforded of our preparedness, but also to the impression which that evidence makes upon the German Government, all has been said that it is necessary to say on the political aspect of the first visit paid by a German Emperor to this country. Still Dr. Schidrowitz, the London correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, is a trustworthy authority, and according to information that has reached him from a high official personage, that the visit, although originally intended to be of an exclusively private character, is likely to have very widespread consequences. It is true, he informs us, that no formal alliance has been concluded between England and the Central European Powers, but at the same time English policy has been "remoulded" so as to be more in harmony than it was with that of the League of Peace. It cannot be denied that a very uneasy feeling pervades Europe at the present moment, largely, though not entirely, owing to the possibility of further dangerous complications arising out of the Cretan troubles; but the condition of affairs, it is some consolation to know, is not worse than it has been on several previous occasions that have passed away without leading to an outbreak of war.

The debate on the second reading of the Council of India Bill was unexpectedly resumed in the absence of the Under-Secretary, who has charge of the measure, this day week. It was unfortunate that Sir John Gorst was not in his place, and although it was perhaps an extreme slip to move the adjournment of the debate, it is rather funny that those who adpted this course should have been satisfied with Sir Robert Fowler's explanation that Mr. Stanhope, who represented the Government on Friday night, once filled the office of Under-Secretary. Mr. Stanhope's connexion with the India Office lasted two years and ceased in 1880. Consequently, as he rightly observed, Sir John Gorst was much more recently conversant with the subject than he (the War Secretary) was. Mr. Stanhope said that Sir John Gorst's absence from the House was unavoidable. That was quite true; the Under-Secretary, I am informed, was out of town yachting somewhere utterly oblivious that the Council Bill had unexpectedly come up for further consideration. The discussion, though inadequate, was remarkable for the liberal tone of some of the Anglo-Indian members who spoke, Sir Lewis Pelly, for instance, advocating the introduction of two or probably more experienced, trained, and highly placed natives of India into the Secretary of State's Council, while Sir W. Guyer Hunter, who was precluded by the forms of the House from moving his amendment in favour of the appointment of a representative of the Medical Services, was opposed to the Bill being passed until there has been a full inquiry into the constitution of the Council. Sir Roper Lethbridge strongly condemned the measure, and was, much to the amusement of the House, taken to task by Sir Richard Temple for some of his revolutionary views. It is rather a pity that while Sir Roper backed up Sir Guyer Hunter's demand for a medical representative he overlooked the equally great, if not greater, claims of the Uncovenanted Services to be represented in Whitehall. Sir George Campbell did not press his amendment to a division, and the Committee Stage is ninth on the list of business at to-day's sitting.

I am authorized to state that there is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the London letter of one of your up-country papers connecting the name of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., with certain divorce proceedings, which, it was alleged, it seems, by the writer of the paragraph in question had been settled out of court by the payment of a sum of money. Mr. Gladstone denies the whole story, and according to the information I have received from a trustworthy source is a tissue of falsehoods. In this connection some words used by Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden on Saturday have a peculiar significance. Speaking at a meeting of inhabitants of the village the right hon. gentleman said:—"We have been singularly blessed in our children. They have been brought up around us, I may venture to say, without constraint. They never have been governed at any period of their lives by force. We have had faith in the principles of love and of mutual attachment, and we have received in their conduct our richest reward. With the exception of the case in which it has pleased the Almighty that serious anxieties of health should arise and of one single case now long ago the bereavement of one loved little daughter there has never been in connexion with any one of them occasion in either of our hearts for a moment's anxiety or solicitude."

As the price of rice, the common staple food of the people of the Ganjam district, is now higher than twelve seers for the rupee, the Madras Government have directed that all Government servants on the civil establishments there whose pay does not exceed Rs. 16 per mensem, or, in case of officials required to keep a horse Rs. 25 per mensem, shall temporarily be paid an extra allowance of one rupee monthly, provided the aggregate monthly pay is not less than Rs. 6. The Government has also directed the wages of all labourers employed on the task-work to be paid daily, and in the case of men employed on piece-work the deduction of ten per cent. under the provisions of the Public Works Code dispensed with temporarily.

CRICKET.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY.

This match was played off on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the Military, who went in first and scored 125. The Civilians in their first innings were only able to compile 51. They were sent on again and scored 44 at the expense of four wickets. For the Military, Jervois played splendidly, his 63 being put together in fine style. Fyffe also played a very steady and careful game, while the bowling of Davis and Williamson was superb. The former took seven wickets for 39 runs and the latter 3 wickets for 7 runs, bowling 18 overs, 14 of which were maidens. O'Shea and Young were the only men on the Civil side who made anything like a stand, and the last six wickets went down for five runs.

The following are particulars of the day's play:—

Captain Steele won the toss and sent in his own side, Jervois and himself being the pioneers opposed to the bowling of Steel and Clarke, the latter from the pavilion or Gymkhana end. Steele secured a run off Steel's first as did Jervois off Clarke's. Steele with a neat slip scored two off one of Steel's and was immediately afterwards caught by Forrest. (1 for 6.) Jervis then joined Jervois, and play was very steady for the next few overs. With a slip for three off one of Clarke's balls, Jervis brought 10 up. The next ten were put together in slow time, the only feature being a fine hit to leg for four by Jervois off Clarke. The next ten did not take long in compiling, and shortly after it was telegraphed Jervis retired, clean bowled by Steel. (2 for 32.) Private Davis succeeded, and Bateson relieved Clarke of the ball. Jervois hit one of the new bowler's over the boundary for four, and Davis placed one of Steel's balls into Forrest's hands. (3 for 34.) Sangster joined Jervois, and the runs began to come pretty quickly, Jervois raising the score to 46 with a splendid drive for 4 off Steel, and shortly after Sangster drove one of the same bowler's for a similar amount. Jervois followed suit with a three, which brought the half century up, and immediately after Sangster was caught at the wicket by Gould. (4 for 52.) Barton succeeded, and before anything was added to the score was stumped by Gould. (5 for 52.) Drummer Williamson then took the bat, and the play assumed a very steady character. With a fine cut for two off Steel, Jervois brought up 60, putting another away in fine style for three. He drove another for two, and Williamson was clean bowled by Bateson. (6 for 67.) Fyffe was the next man in, who scored two singles off Bateson, raising the score to 70. Jervois shortly after put one of Steel's balls over the boundary for 4, repeating the performance immediately after, by which he completed his half century, and brought 80 up on the board. Wilkins was now put on in place of Steel, and Clarke relieved Bateson. Time was then called for tiffin.

When play was resumed Steel and Clarke bowled, and the two batsmen, with some steady play, had 90 telegraphed. Runs came pretty fast, and Jervois, with a hit for 3 off Clarke, brought the century up. Shortly after Jervois played one of Clarke's balls into his wicket. (7 for 100.) Wilkins succeeded, and put Steel's first ball away very neatly for 2, and after a couple of more runs had been made, hit Steel for 3, raising the Military notch to 110. He then returned a very comfortable one to Clarke (8 for 110), and Stopford succeeded. Play was very steady for a long time, the next ten being put together in singles. Fyffe then hit one of Bateson's to leg for four, and was clean bowled by the same bowler next ball. From then went in, and shortly after Stopford's bails were scattered by Steel. (10 for 125.)

Wilkins and O'Shea were the two first men in for the Civilians, Davis and Williamson bowling. The play for the first eight overs was very slow. O'Shea hit Davis to leg for four, and ten went up on the board. The play still continued very steady, the bowlers being dead on the wicket, and it was after some time that 20 was telegraphed, shortly after which Wilkins retired, having hit his own wicket. (1 for 21.) Gould supplied the vacancy, and made things rather more lively, driving a ball of Davis for two and hitting the two succeeding ones for a similar amount each. Shortly after O'Shea skied a ball, which was held by Steel. (2 for 22.) Steel succeeded, and drove the first ball he received from Davis over the boundary for 4, bringing 30 up, and when four more were put together, Gould was given out leg-before-wicket. Young replaced him, but soon lost Steel, who returned a ball to Williamson. (4 for 36.) Walker then went in, and after increasing the score by one, was caught by Barton. (5 for 37.) Dunk joined Young, and after some quiet play allowed Jervis to hold one of Davis's balls off his bat. (6 for 44.) Bateson was the new man in, and retired, caught by Barton, without adding anything to the score. Forrest joined Young, and after adding one to the score was given out leg-before-wicket. (8 for 46.) Clarke succeeded, and after a couple of hits had been made, which brought the half century up, he returned a ball to Davis. (9 for 51.) Glazebrooke, the last of the Civilians, then went in, and placed the first ball he got from Davis into Froom's hands.

The Civilians were sent in again, Young and Forrest being their first men in, Davis and Williamson continuing to bowl. The batsmen between them knocked up 10, when Sangster was put on to bowl in place of Davis. The next 17 runs were put together in pretty quick time, and when the score stood at 27, Forrest was clean bowled by Williamson. Gould succeeded him, and soon lost Young, who was clean bowled by Sangster. Steel then went in, and after a short time was caught by Sangster. (3 for 37.) O'Shea succeeded, and with a fine drive for four off Williamson brought the score up to 40. Gould was then caught by Jervis and Wilkins succeeded. After some play time was called

The following is the full score:—

MILITARY: 1st Innings.

Capt Jervois, b Clarke	63
Capt Steele, c Forrest, b Steel	4
J Jervis, b Steel	8
Pte H Davis, c Forrest, b Steel	0
A B Sangster, c Gould, b Steel	3
A Barton, st Gould, b Steel	0
Dmr Williamson, b Bateson	6
B Fyffe, b Bateson	22
Dmr Wilkins, c and b Clark	10
Major Stopford, b Steel	3
Froom, not out	0
Total...	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	162	70	7	6
Clarke	100	30	6	2
Barton	65	24	4	2
Wilkins	10	1	1	0

CIVIL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A Wilkins, hit wicket	7	not out	1
C O'Shea, c Steel, b Williamson	11	not out	4
A Gould, l b w	6	c Jervis, b Williamson	6
E Steel, c and b Williamson	5	c Sangster, b Davis	6
W Young, not out	12	b Sangster	15
A Walker, c Barton, b Davis	1		
H Dunk, c Jervis, b Davis	3		
J Bateson, c Barton, b Davis	0		
F Forrest, l b w	1	b Williamson	6
H Clarke, c and b Davis	0		
N Glazbrooke, c Froom, b Davis	0		
Extras	5	Extras	6
Total	51	Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Davis	100	39	5	7
Williamson	95	7	14	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Davis	55	17	0	1
Williamson	70	16	8	2
Sangster	35	10	5	1

M. Maisonhaute, says the *Bulletin International de Electricite*, having noticed that the passage of a current of electricity through milk retarded the formation of cream, made a series of experiments to see whether milk could be kept fresh in this manner. The result of these experiments is a patent for the preservation of milk by means of either static or current electricity.

Certain towns in Southern China have lately been opened to Tonquin trade, and the French hope by these means to divert the supply of the Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces from Canton and Shanghai to Tonquin. The British Consul in Canton reports that there are serious difficulties in the way which will not be overcome in the near future.

The Burrakur Coal Company with a capital of 1½ lakhs has just declared a dividend of 16 per cent. for the year ending 31st May last. The quantity of coal and coke, sold and delivered during the year, amounted to 49,311 tons, as against 43,856 tons during the previous year.

Anthrax has broken out amongst horses in Murree: fourteen deaths are said to have taken place there. It is also prevalent in the vicinity of Rawalpindi amongst cattle. It is to be hoped that, thanks to the grass scheme which is in force there, the horses in cantonments will escape.

THE PARSEES AND MR. OMMANNEY'S NOTE.

MEETING AT "ALLBLESS BAUG."

A most numerously attended meeting of Parsees, which had been talked of during the last fortnight, was held yesterday afternoon at "Allbless Baug," Girgaum, for the purpose of protesting against the strictures made upon the Parsee community in Mr. Ommanney's Note. It was roughly estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 Parsees were present. The largest dining hall of "Allbless Baug" was utilized for the purposes of the meeting, while those for whom no room could be spared in the hall were accommodated under a large and spacious mandap, which had been specially erected in the extensive garden-grounds of the premises. In the middle of the hall was reserved a large open space for the accommodation of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Property, as well as some of the leading members of the community, who had assembled in a detached bungalow in the compound of the premises. Here was placed at able at which the Trustees were to sit, and next to it was put a small raised platform, from which the speakers addressed the hundreds of Parsees who had arranged themselves all round the reserved space. The platform was arranged that the voice of the speakers could be heard not only in the hall, but also by many of those who had assembled in the large mandap below. Later arrivals, who could find no accommodation in either the hall or the mandap, had to content themselves with accommodation in the adjoining bungalows and the balconies thereof. From 2 p.m. the Parsees commenced to pour into Allbless Baug; and special tram cars, which ran to Girgaum from all parts of the city, brought in many hundreds of those who were present at the meeting. Enterprising business men and tradesmen took advantage of the vast assembly for the distribution of hand-bills connected with their respective trades and professions.

As the time for the holding of the meeting approached, much interest and enthusiasm were evidently manifested by the large multitude who had assembled there. The enthusiasm found vent in the cordiality with which certain gentlemen, as they entered the hall, were greeted, among them being Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, both of whom were received with cheers and loud hand-clapping. On the other hand, the meeting in one instance manifested its disapprobation with hisses on the arrival of a member of the editorial staff of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper. At 3-30 p.m. the crowds in the mandap cleared a way for the Trustees and others, who came up from the adjoining bungalow to the hall where the proceedings were to commence, and each of the gentlemen, headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, was enthusiastically cheered as he went up to the central table. Here were seated Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., C. I. E., supported on his right by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Secretary, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Muncherjee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, F. R. Vicajee, K. N. Kabrajee, and other leading and representantative members of the principal Parsee families of the city.

On the motion of Mr. Framji Nusserwanjee Patel, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair amidst much enthusiasm.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, here read the Gujeratee notice issued by the Trustees to call the meeting. The mention of Mr. Ommanney's name in the notice was received with hisses and cries of "Shame, shame." Mr. Nusserwanjee next read the requisition addressed to the Trustees, which has already been published. He said the requisition was signed by 1,900 persons, as received by the Trustees, but that the number had subsequently risen to 2,500. (Lord cheers.)

The chairman, who was most cordially received, in addressing the meeting, said:—Sir Dinshaw and Gentlemen,—You are aware that the object with which we have met here this afternoon is to express in fitting terms, untainted by passion or prejudice, the views held by us as representatives of the Parsee community respecting the imputations made against our community in the confidential note addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Acting Inspector-General of Police. That note, as you are also well aware, forms part of the State records of this Presidency and of the Parliamentary Blue-book published last June with reference to the Crawford Case. Had this document been excluded from the official records in the case, or, having been included among them, had the offensive and unfounded imputations made against our community been expunged, together with all matters extraneous to the enquiry which it was the official duty of the author of that note to institute, and with which the Government who directed the inquiry had no concern; or, lastly, had the Government of Bombay, in recording the document on its files, endorsed thereon its clear and emphatic dissent from the imputations made against us, a public meeting of the Parsees such as this would have been unnecessary and uncalled for. (Hear, hear.) But as matters stand the widespread publication of the calumnious charges levelled at our community by a high public police official without any simultaneous and equally widespread disavowal on the part of the Government of their belief in such charges, compels us as a community, to whom honour and reputation are, and always have been, possessions of great value—(loud and prolonged cheers),—to adopt this public mode of defending those possessions from the aspersions which have been so unwarrantably cast against them. (Applause.) It is evident that, unless those aspersions, so far as they affect the community, are thus publicly met and refuted, they will continue to rest as a stigma or blot upon the high reputation for integrity and loyalty which our community has hitherto always enjoyed, in the estimation, not only of our fellow-citizens and countrymen, but of the rulers of this Empire, as well as of the people of the whole of the British Dominions. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) We do not meet here to-day, gentlemen, in order to devise measures for enforcing the redress, legal or otherwise, to which we may be entitled, against those who invented or those who published or circulated the false and sweeping imputations made against us, nor do we meet with the slightest desire to trammel or to force the hands of the Government, whose interests are in every sense of the term bound up with our own, or to embarrass its course of action towards us as a community in future. (Hear, hear.) But it is under a sense of duty to those of our community who have gone before and to those who are to come after us—(cheers),—as well as to ourselves, that we have now to state publicly, boldly, and frankly—(cheers),—but at the same time respectfully and loyally, that we protest against the imputations made against our community and that we denounce them as being offensive, unjust, and absolutely unfounded in every respect. (Loud cheers.) Upon a calm consideration of the whole subject of the note, of its publication in the Parliamentary Blue-book, of the events that have subsequently taken place, and of the course which it is fitting to adopt under the circumstances, it will, in my humble opinion, suffice for our present purpose if we simply record the sense of this public meeting of our community as to the imputations in question, and formally transmit copies of our proceedings to the proper authorities. (Hear, hear.) It will then be for those authorities to consider whether our grievance is one not entitled to redress; and with our past experience of the justice and fair dealing which have invariably been meted out to us by Government. (Hear, hear.) When loyally approached, as we approach them on this occasion, I think that we may safely count upon such a public vindication of the reputation of our community as will prove complete and satisfactory in every respect. (Loud cheers.) I am reluctant to trouble this meeting with any matter which is personal to myself, but I think that since I am specially named in the Note of the Inspector-General of Police (cries of "Shame, Shame"), that I may fairly claim the indulgence of the meeting for a few moments in order that I may state (the speaker appeared here to be much affected) that that the

although the Government to whom the Inspector-General's note is addressed did not see fit to record a distinct and formal dissent from the imputations which it contained, on the other hand there is no reason to suppose, but rather the contrary, that Government endorsed or agreed with the views expressed by that officer—(A voice: "Policeman")—and it would indeed be strange were it otherwise, seeing that it is to Her Imperial Majesty's Government—(cheers)—that we owe our place and position among the subject-races of this vast country—(renewed cheers),—and whatever of good we possess, morally, socially, and intellectually. (Loud applause.) I hope, therefore, that whilst repudiating the imputations made by the Inspector-General's *ex-parte* report about us, you will not emulate the example set by him in regard to the form which your expressions of protest may take, and that, above all, you will not confound the attitude and opinions of Government in our regard with those which the Inspector-General professes to entertain towards us. (Hear, hear.) I also beg you to be good enough to recollect, in any discussions which may ensue, that a firm, courteous, and dignified protest will carry with it far more weight in every corner of the land than any undue outburst of indignation or of retaliatory or unbecoming language. (Loud cheers.) I need not, of course, remind the gentlemen who have to address the meeting that as there are several resolutions to be laid before us, and as it is now nearly 4 p.m., they will be brief in their remarks, so far as it may be practicable for them to do so. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I now call upon Mr. Framji R. Vicajee to move the first proposition.

The chairman intimated that letters of excuse had been received from Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sunjana. Telegrams expressive of sympathy with the object of the meeting had also been received from the Parsee communities of Kurrachee, Poona, Deolalee, Sukkur, and Callian. (Cheers.)

Mr. Framjee R. Vicajee, barrister-at-law, who was cordially received, proposed:—"That whilst gratefully appreciating the kindly feelings, good-will, and confidence of the Government of Bombay towards the Parsee community, as expressed in the first para. of the demi-official letter of His Excellency Lord Reay to the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, dated the 22nd July, 1889, in reply to his letter of the 20th idem, relating to the false imputations against the whole Parsee community contained in the note of the Acting Inspector-General of Police, dated the 20th Feb. 1889, in connection with the Crawford Case, this meeting records its opinion that the Parsee community would have had no cause for dissatisfaction, had the said Government been pleased to express officially its dissent from the said imputations at the time of placing the said note on the official records or at the time of forwarding the same to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India." Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, following the suggestion made by our worthy chairman, I will try to be very brief indeed in submitting a few observations in support of the resolution entrusted to me. To save time, I will assume that we all agree in principle that in matters affecting the whole of the Parsee community, a public meeting convened in such authoritative way as this, that is to say a meeting, to which every Parsee has of right free access is the most appropriate exponent of the collective voice of the community in general. The chief object of this meeting being to make an entry on our public records of the opinions we entertain regarding the general injurious impressions which have gone abroad, and are to a great extent still prevalent in consequence of the unexpected public disclosure of Mr. Ommanney's confidential and privileged note, it must be a subject of great concern and anxious thought to most, if not all, of us, to unearth from beneath the chaos of comments of all variety and have heaped outside of these walls, what has been the exact state of general public opinion among us, before and after the publication of the demi-official correspondence between one of our respected Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet,—Sir Dinshaw Petit—(cheers)—now sitting in our midst and taking part in these proceedings and his Excellency Lord Reay. I think, there is no diversity of view among us that this resolution I now propose, faithfully reflects the sound and healthy state of the largest body of Parsee public opinion—(cheers)—existing at this day, and that it is practically the best form in which there may be embodied the opinions of the intelligent and educated members,—whose ranks, thanks to the Government of this country are rapidly increasing every day—(cheers)—of the upper and middle classes of this community, generally. (Renewed cheers.) This resolution will, I trust, still further recommend itself to your minds by the fact that it is moderate in tone, free from colour, and independent, so far as opinions of this character may fairly be expected to be. (Cheers.) But, having regard to the principal parties affected by the resolutions—the Government of Bombay and the Parsee community—it has by far the best claim to your acceptance, inasmuch as it does not require the former to take any action and thereby embarrass itself, whether we, as representing the latter, be right or wrong in our views. If we are right, the Government, to which we feel so very grateful for entertaining (as expressed in Lord Reay's friendly letter to Sir Dinshaw Petit) towards our community the same feelings of good-will and confidence as it has heretofore enjoyed, is free to do as such further act of justice, if it chooses so to do, as it may think our past history and present feelings of respect and esteem for it may entitle us to. (Loud cheers.) Our worthy chairman has fitly observed that the solemn public duty which, in this public meeting assembled, we have met to discharge, out of self-respect and in self-defence, against the defamatory effects of Mr. Ommanney's *ex-parte*, but, I am bound to add, in fairness to him not malicious or cowardly imputations—(A voice: "Cowardly, certainly")—would not have been forced upon us, if there had been either a simultaneous or timely repudiation of those imputations on the part of the Government of Bombay. To every one having a sincere interest in the well-being of our community, it ought to be a matter of considerable satisfaction to notice in his Excellency's letter that by its silence, the Government of Bombay has not approved or adopted the truth of Mr. Ommanney's charges. (Hear, hear.) But, with the most respectful deference to the high opinion of the distinguished head of the Government, I humbly take his leave to state that that feeling of satisfaction on the part of the general Parsee community would have been complete, if his opinion had not been accompanied with and qualified by the Government view of the construction of the passage cited in Sir Dinshaw's letter from Mr. Ommanney's report, and in which the bulk of the whole Parsee community, and, if I am not mistaken, of the whole English knowing public of the British dominions who have read Mr. Ommanney's offensive strictures, does not coincide. (Loud cheers.) If the "terribly comprehensive" terms of the document do not, according to known tests of construction, technical or popular, apply to "the whole of the Parsee community, and to "every Parsee, from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy downwards, —I quote Mr. Ommanney's own words in the dashing style of his paragraph—do not cover and bespatter with immorality the whole race of Parsees, but are confined to certain specific individuals with whom he may have come in official contact in the course of his secret enquiries at Poona and elsewhere, I think they are words of no rational import. (Hear, hear.) His Excellency suggests in his letter guardedly but, I must say, not diplomatically, for diplomacy is out of place in friendly correspondence; and if there was any diplomacy would detract much from the value of his Excellency's assurances a different construction, which the Government itself has put on this passage. (Hear, hear.) True, the Government might be, and probably was, right in its own construction, if it had the aid of additional facts or other restrictive documents from Mr. Ommanney; and in this respect let it at once and freely be admitted by us, to the credit of the Government, that it is so far entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the Parsee community. (Applause.) But we have here to construe the express effect of Mr. Ommanney's sweeping and unqualified condemnation, unaided by the supplementary evidence, if any, of other facts or documents from Mr. Ommanney, and so far only as that condemnation is contained in the Parliamentary Blue-book, and published to the world. Admitting to the fullest extent that the Government was not bound to endorse its own favourable opinion of us all, as a community, on Mr. Ommanney's report during the few weeks that it remained in Government custody, an explicit statement in his Excellency's letter unqualifyingly excluding that same community, which is the subject of Mr. Ommanney's Note, and to which Sir Dinshaw in his letter, so far in correct terms, draws his Excellency's attention, there would have, for all practical purposes for the present, been nothing left for us to do or desire. As it is, the resolution framed in the form now before you, if adopted, will in my humble view repair, so far as this meeting can repair, having regard to all the circumstances that have transpired since the publication of Mr. Ommanney's libel, the harm to that general reputation for morality and that collective hatred of obstructiveness, active or passive, to the discovery of crime, when crime is known to have been committed, which the Parsee community, as a distinct race or class by itself among her Imperial Majesty's British-Indian subjects, has so deservedly up to this time maintained. (Loud cheers.) The same resolution will also, so far as our own public records go, if not further, fill up the defects which, from our own point of view, Lord Reay's letter to Sir Dinshaw has left behind it, in its praiseworthy endeavour to do us justice. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee seconded this proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit proposed:—"That this meeting considers (*a*) that the Parsee community as a body was entirely disinterested and unconcerned in the objects of the particular enquiries narrated in the said Note of the Acting Inspector-General of Police and completely indifferent to the results thereof; (*b*) that the Parsee community fully appreciated the desire of the Government of Bombay in directing the said enquiries to maintain a high standard of morality in the administration of the Public Service of this Presidency; and (*c*) that throughout the conduct of such enquiries, the Parsee community fully sympathised with the efforts of the Government to elucidate the truth by appointing the Commission which sat for that purpose."

Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, high priest of the Parsees of the Deccan, who was received with prolonged cheers, proposed:—"That this meeting considers that the imputations against the whole Parsee community contained in section 78, headed "Opposition of the Parsees" in the said Note of the Acting Inspector-General of Police, in the following terms, namely:—(1) That "the whole of the Parsee community, which includes all the people who know most about Mr. Crawford's financial arrangements, were in the opposition"; (2) that "from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy down to Merwanjee Pleader and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*, every Parsee was a passive or active obstructionist"; 3) that it deserves mention, lest the Parsees who have succeeded in preventing themselves being mixed up with Mr. Crawford should get credit, which they most certainly do not deserve for superior morality," are sweeping, entirely unfounded, and contrary to truth in every respect; and that this meeting desires to express its strong and firm repudiation of the said imputations, and its extreme regret that they should have been recklessly made against a whole community by a responsible officer of Government in an official document which has gone forth and been published to the whole British Empire. Dustoor Hoshung said that, among the chief behests of their noble religion the most important was to assist and co-operate with the ruling power under all circumstances. The past history of the Parsees was a noble record of loyalty and devotion to the ruling authorities, whether Mahomedan or Hindu, since they came to this country. Who could, then, deny their sincere loyalty and fealty to the British Government, under which the lion and the lamb drank peaceably at the same fountain, and under whose protection the Parsees enjoyed the utmost prosperity, liberty, and security of life and property? Who could ever dream that such a loyal community as that of the Parsees could be anything but dutiful and faithful to their benig British rulers, or that they could ever like their little finger to thwart the just and upright measure of the British Government? This meeting, the Dustoor remarked, was not meant to take any step against the Government, but it only sought to obtain justice from the unjustifiable expressions used by Mr. Ommanney. He was an intelligent, able, and zealous officer of Government—(cries of "No, no," and "Shame, shame," which were repeated frequently) —and he must have been misled by wrong information. (A voice: "He has done it in a cowardly manner.") The Parsees were always ready to lay down their lives for the good name of the community—(hear, hear)—and their proceedings of to-day, which ought to be inscribed in letters of gold, would be most important not only to themselves, but to future generations of Parsees. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Ardesir Dosabhoy Moonshee seconded the proposition, which was also carried by acclamation.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna proposed:—"That copies of the resolution passed at this meeting, together with the full minutes of the proceedings, be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, and through them to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the name and on behalf of the Parsee community generally, of Bombay, Poona, and other places, duly authenticated by the signature of the chairman of this meeting, with a request to annex the same to the records of the Crawford Commission Case, and to give them the same extent of publicity as has been given to the imputations contained in the Note of the Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar, in seconding the proposition, remarked that it was necessary that their protest should stand recorded side by side with Mr. Ommanney's Note in the records of Government. The voice of the large and influential meeting which they saw assembled in that noble hall would be a sufficient warrant to Sir Jamsetji to forward to Government the resolution adopted that day in the name and on behalf the Parsee community. (Loud applause and cries of "Bravo."

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy M. Jejeebhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—Mr. Chairman, Trustee Sahebs, and Gentlemen,—The regular business, and the most important business, of this vast assemblage being now over, I have to perform, and to ask you to perform, a very pleasing duty. That duty is to thank the Trustees of the Parsee community for calling this meeting. (Cheers.) It is said that the duty which we are here met to perform is of an unpleasant nature, and it is somewhat unpleasant to be the subject of undeserved imputations hurled against the whole community, and to be stirred up to clear ourselves of such imputations, and to be called upon to repel them with all the indignation that we can feel in the matter. (Cheers.) And it also is an unpleasant task to originate a public requisition, and to get it signed numerously and influentially. For the venerable Trustees to take the trouble of calling the whole community to meet together, and for the members of that community to gather together in response to their invitation, all this in one sense may be a very unpleasant task, though I do not think so, for we are here to do a duty, the performance of which ought always to be a pleasure. This unpleasant duty has been performed by you, gentlemen, with much cordial unanimity, and we are in honour bound to vote our hearty thanks to the Trustees for having called this meeting of all classes to vindicate the reputation of our people against Mr. Ommanney's unworthy attacks, and to preserve the credit and the glory of the community as unsullied and spotless as it has been handed down to us. (Cheers.) But what is the character, gentlemen, of the reputation which we are met here to defend? I hold in my hand an extract from a Resolution, which the Government of Bombay published thirty years ago. You will remember the glorious event in the history of the Parsees, namely, the exceptional concession granted by the British Government, in the enactment of special laws suited to their improved condition, and to their superior social morality. (Cheers.) The Resolution I quote from was passed in October, 1863, in which the Government of that day recognized the claims the Parsees had on the State for the exceptional privileges they sought at the hands of Government. These claims were in the words of the Resolution, as follows:—"He (*i. e.* the Governor-in-Council) feels it his duty to add that her Majesty possesses no subjects, who for loyalty, intelligence, capacity for public duties, sympathy with sufferings, and honest admiration for British justice, have a better claim to a full and indulgent consideration of their needs than the Parsee community of Bombay and the mofussil." (Loud cheers.) It was this unqualified praise recorded in our hearts in letters of gold, which we, Parsees, have obtained from Government a generation ago, and it is this honourable position that is impeached by Mr. Ommanney's outrageous attacks that the Trustees ask us to uphold and vindicate in the eyes of the British public. That impeachment has appeared in an official document, which is embodied in a Blue-book and laid before Parliament. The Trustees are right in insisting that the Parsees shall not rest till they repel and protest against the accusations as publicly as they were made. The most noteworthy circumstance is that among the Trustees now present at the meeting is the venerable Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel—(loud cheers)—who was one of the leading workers in those efforts for Parsee legislation thirty years ago. We are also delighted to see in the chair Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—(cheers)—inasmuch as he is mentioned by name by Mr. Ommanney in his Note. Sir Jamsetjee is not here to vindicate himself in our eyes or in the eyes of the public. The fair fame of the Baronet family is known all over the world, and needs no defence against unfounded imputations made by a mere police officer. (Applause.) But Sir Jamsetjee is here to vindicate the honour of the community from those false insinuations. In this connection I may say that at the request of the requisitionists when I first communicated with Sir Jamsetjee, who was then at Poona, he at once consented to call this meeting. I have also to mention the name of another worthy Trustee, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—(cheers,)—who has graced the meeting with his presence, which is a sufficient and positive proof of the unanimity which prevails among us to-day. (Loud cheers.) He has stood by the side of the people as he always does. (A Voice: "Cut Mr. Pheroshah Mehta's nose.") (Loud laughter and cheers.) He has done more. He wrote a letter on his own behalf to H. E. the Governor, and got from him a reply full of the most cordial goodwill and expressions of confidence in the Parsee community. We accept the good done so far, but we now go a step further. In giving thanks to the Trustees let me thank them on my personal behalf as an humble "manager" of this requisition on behalf of my co-workers in this movement, on behalf of the two thousand and five hundred requisitionists, on behalf of the thousands at their back who have assembled in this hall, on behalf of the multitudes that anxiously await to hear of the success of this meeting in all parts of India, and also on behalf of future generations of the Parsee race. (Loud cheers.) Personally, I am proud of the grand success of this day's achievement, but the success is all owing to the Trustees—(A Voice: "The success is also owing to your able pen")—who are the venerable pillars of our community, and to whom we look in emergencies of this kind. Let us pray for long life and prosperity to the Trustees, let us wish them the happiness of their homes and hearths, and let us wish them the blessings of their children, in whom I do not include their personal offsprings, but their whole flock of Parsees whom they love as their own children. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia proposed a vote of thanks to the Trustees of "Allbless Bung" for allowing the use of the premises for holding the meeting,

Dustoor JamaspjeeMenocherjee seconded the proposition, and it was carried by acclamation.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman amidst loud and continued applause.

The proceedings then terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made:—Major Cotton, Wing Commander, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, to officiate as Second-in-Command, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas.

Captain Rundall, Wing Commander, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, to officiate as Second-in-Command, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Lye, supernumerary on the establishment of the 23rd Pioneers, to be Wing Officer in the regiment.

Second Lieutenant Robson, Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infantry.

Major Watts, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenants Bingley and Robin, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Adjutant and Quartermaster of the regiment respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, 23rd Pioneers, goes home on a year's leave.

The following transfers in H. H. the Gaekwar's Infantry Brigade took effect from the 22nd inst.:—(1) Captain C. De Cunha Dumar, Commanding H. H. the Gaekwar's 1st Battalion, to be Captain Commanding H. H. the Gaekwar's 3rd Battalion; (2) Captain W. Lynn, Commanding H. H. the Gaekwar's 3rd Battalion, to be Captain commanding H. H. the Gaekwar's 4th Battalion; (3) Naib Surnobut Basti Singh Dunia Singh Chanhan, acting Commandant, H. H. the Gaekwar's 4th Battalion, to be acting Commandant, H. H. the Gaekwar's 1st Battalion.

At a District Court-martial assembled at Kuldunnah, Murree Hills, on the 19th of July 1889, Sergeant Alfred Curtis Bland and Gunner Benjamin Rice, both of No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, were arraigned on the chage of committing a civil offence, that is to say, robbery with violence, "in that, at Thobba, Murree Hills, on the 1st June 1889, they did feloniously make an assault upon Ram Lall, and did put him in bodily fear, and did then feloniously and violently steal, take, and carry away two boxes containing articles of jewelry of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,426 or thereabouts, the goods and chattels of one Benarsi Das and others." The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Bland being also reduced to the ranks. These sentences have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 23rd August 1889:—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	22 87	19 55	28 70	18 89	21 43	21 24
On 23rd Aug...	0 3	...	0 1	...	...	...
Total up to date	22 90	19 55	28 71	18 89	21 43	21 34

GONDAL PORBANDAR DIVISION.

Station.	Previously Reported.	From 1st to 15th Aug.	Total to date.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Bhayawadar	14 05	2 96	17 01
Ranawao	21 16	1 63	22 72
Porbandar.....	18 15	1 47	19 69

BANK OF BENGAL.

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office...	8,26,093	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	2,12,370	do.
Other Deposits	63,544	do.
Post Bills.....	1,43,642	Decrease.
Assets.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	2,60,457	Decrease.
Loans	11,72,102	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	1,26,586	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	9,70,112	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	7,33,837	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	2,53,640	do.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90...	£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 17th August 1889	£ 6,216,000
Balance to be remitted from 18th August 1889 to 31st March 1890.....	£ 8,437,900

The case of Andrew Hearsey versus the editor of the *Pioneer* for libel came before the Calcutta High Court on Friday. The Judge directed the jury to acquit on the technical ground that there was no evidence to connect the defendant as editor with the publication in Calcutta.

The joint operations from the Chittagong border and the Chin Hills during the ensuing cold weather are intended to be on a scale sufficient to overawe the various wild tribesmen who hold the ranges of hills between Manipur and Arakan. From the Chittagong side the force advancing eastwards will be smaller than that with which it will join hands, there being no reason to anticipate serious resistance from the Shendus, as several of their Chiefs have already made formal submission. On the Burman border more troops will be required, as the Chins are still showing a bold front, in spite of the presence of a garrison in Fort White. Some five regiments of infantry and a mountain battery will probably be employed in that quarter. Two columns will move forward under Brigadier-General Symon's orders, one from Fort White and another from a point further to the north. These will penetrate into the interior, while the remainder of the force will watch the long line of frontier from the Yau country northwards towards Manipur, so as prevent any retaliatory raids on the part of the Chins and their neighbours. Precautionary measures of this kind will be most necessary, as the tribesmen are given to making diversions when disturbed in their hills. The expedition will probably be more remarkable for difficult road-making through the jungle and hard marching across steep ranges of mountains than for severe fighting. Fort White is distant from the lungsing outpost east of Demagiri, only some 100 miles in a straight line, but as the existence of roads is unknown the actual distance to be traversed will most likely be 140 or 150 miles. The Chittagong or Burma columns should meet in a month from the time of starting, and once at the rendezvous, plans can be laid for spending another three months in exploring the country, bringing pressure to bear upon the various Chiefs, and making the military road which may hereafter be the highway between Upper Burma and Eastern Bengal. The details of the expedition are now being worked out at Army Head-quarters, and the preparations already sanctioned point to the work of opening out the Lushai country being thoroughly done.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., with the English mails of the 2nd August, arrived at Mazagon at 7-30 p. m. last night. From Suez to Aden.—Experienced light following winds and sultry weather. From Aden to longitude 50 East.—Experienced moderate to fresh South to S. S. Easterly winds with heavy Southerly swell with clear sky. From thence to longitude 65 East.—Fresh monsoon wind S. W. by W. with high sea and fine weather heavy clouds at sunset but clearing up afterwards. From thence to Bombay, moderate W. S. Westerly. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mrs A Gaselee	Mr J Parker
Major Evetts	Surg-Major Elcund
Mr Lovett	Mr A G Scott
Mrs Shilstone	Mr Mathews
Mr and Mrs Jackson and infit	Mrs G Hare
	Mr F S Martin
Mr J Marsden	Mr J D Grant
Mr F S Budd	

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Heathy	Mr R P Sandus
Mr and Mrs Paul	Mr Johnstone
Mr H Mann	Mr C H Clarke
Mr V Phillips	Lord Bingham
Mr A Monks	Mr Nixon
Mr and Mrs Seo Ram	Mr J Calvert
Mr J A Jones	Mr S Zander
Dr Cursetjee	Mr B Rossi

From Aden.

Capt L A Gordon	W T Edmund

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 27TH JULY TO 2ND AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

The German Emperor, whose yacht had anchored in the Downs on Thursday night, the 1st inst., arrived at Portsmouth the next morning, and was received by the Prince of Wales, with whom he proceeded to Osborne, where his Majesty was received by the Queen.

The inspection of the great fleet assembled at Spithead, postponed from Saturday, was successfully made on Monday by the German Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, in fine weather.

A combined force of Regulars and Volunteers, upwards of 25,000 in all, went through a series of manœuvres at Aldershot on Wednesday, and afterwards marched past the German Emperor.

Notification was made in Friday's *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed the German Emperor to be Honorary Admiral of the Fleet in her Majesty's Navy.

The German Emperor has conferred upon Queen Victoria the Honorary Colonelcy of the 1st Dragoon Regiment of the German Army.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Cruelty to Children Bill was considered in Committee, and an amendment was agreed to providing that children above seven years of age might be employed in theatres subject to the sanction of a court of summary jurisdiction. On Tuesday the Intermediate Education (Wales) Bill was read a second time. The Local Government (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee after much discussion on the clauses. The Prince of Wales's Children Bill was read a second time. Last night several Bills were discussed and advanced in their stages.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Prince of Wales's Children Bill was discussed in Committee, Mr. Storey, Mr. Labouchere, and other members offered amendments, which were rejected. Considerable discussion arose upon the Council of India Bill, but eventually the second reading was agreed to. On Monday the Prince of Wales's Children Bill was read a third time and passed, after a division of 136 to 41. Sir W. Hart Dyke introduced the Education Vote of £3,684,339, being an increase of £108,262 over that of last year. The vote was discussed at great length and eventually agreed to. On Tuesday the discussion of the Irish Estimates was begun, and the Police Vote occupied the whole of the sitting. Many Irish members attacked the Government for its system of employing the police to suppress meetings, and occasionally there were some warm episodes which required the stern intervention of the Chairman. The discussion was resumed on Wednesday, and was ended by the closure, the vote being carried by 163 to 123. Last night, after much discussion and several divisions on the Suck Drainage Bill, Mr. W. H. Smith said the Tithes Recovery Bill would be proceeded with. The Irish Estimates were then proceeded with.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday. The Duke of Rutland, Lord Ashbourne, Lord C. Hamilton, and Mr. Stanhope were absent.

The great fleet assembled at Spithead has broken up, the ships forming in various squadrons and proceeding to different parts of the coast in order to carry out the arranged series of operations.

The trial at Liverpool of Mrs. Maybrick, charged with poisoning her husband, concluded on Wednesday with a verdict of guilty, and sentence of death was passed on her.

Bank Holiday on Monday was to a great extent marred by bad weather in the morning, but the afternoon was fine until 6 o'clock when rain again set in. Large numbers of excursionists, however, availed themselves of the railways to visit the sea coast and other points of attraction.

Sir W. Ewart, M.P. for North Belfast, died on Thursday, the 1st inst., aged 72.

Lieutenant D. A. Ross, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was accidentally shot dead by a companion with whom he was duck shooting on the Shannon on Friday.

Three boys bathing in the Solway, near Annan, were drowned on Friday.

The cricket match between Notts and Gloucestershire was won on Friday by Notts by an innings and 130 runs. Lancashire beat Yorkshire by 10 wickets. On Saturday Surrey defeated Kent by 7 wickets. The matches between Sussex and Hants and between Staffordshire and Warwickshire were drawn unfinished. On Wednesday Surrey defeated Notts by 134 runs. Kent beat Middlesex by an innings and 55 runs.

A farm-labourer was killed by lightning near Driffield on Wednesday.

Two young fishermen were drowned off Lytham on Tuesday by the capsizing of their boat. A third man was rescued.

Obituary.—Col. H. Maxwell, Ben. Ret.; Gen. T Stock, Bo SC; Lieut.-Col. G. Newbolt, Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. G. R. F. Bardin, Mad. Ret.; Dr. Robert Baikie, Mad. Ret.; Sir W. Ewart; Hon. A. E. B. Davie; Major Glendonwyn; Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A.; Signore Benedetto Cairoli; Madame Canrobert.

Early on Saturday General Grenfell attacked the Dervish force near Toski, and after about seven hours' severe fighting he completely routed the enemy. The Dervish leader, Wad-El-N'Jumi, with 12 of his emirs, was slain, and the total loss was some 1,500 men. The remainder of the force fled southwards, pursued by the Egyptian troops and harassed by the gunboats on the Nile. The British and Egyptian loss was comparatively small. Subsequent reconnoissances have shown that the Dervish force has been entirely broken up.

The German and Austrian press devote long articles to the subject of the visit of the Emperor William to England, and there is a general opinion that the event is of European importance and tending to the maintenance of peace.

The Paris papers affect to regard the Imperial visit to England as a mere family courtesy with no political signification.

The condition of Creto becomes more alarming. Conflicts between Christians and Mussulmans have occurred in several places, and some lives have been lost. Many Christian families are fleeing from Candia. It is reported that the Porte is about to declare a state of siege in the island.

The Greek Government has sent a Note to the Powers demanding their intervention in Crete, or Greece will be compelled to adopt measures or the safety of its subjects in that island.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* denies that Russia has sought to create difficulties in Crete.

It is stated that the second daughter of the Prince of Montenegro has been betrothed to the Russian Duke of Leuchtenberg.

The High Court of Justice yesterday met in Paris when the Procureur-General supported his indictment of General Boulanger and others.

General Boulanger has published another manifesto in Paris, replying to the charges made against him in the indictment presented by the Procureur-General, and he appeals to the nation to decide between himself and his accusers.

The result of the French Cantonal elections has been the return of 949 Republicans and 439 Conservatives, the latter gaining 20 seats.

An unexpected decree proroguing the Italian Chambers was published at Rome on Saturday.

A mission from the King of Shoa, who is in fierce hostility towards the King of Abyssinia, is now on its way to Rome to confer with King Humbert.

A British squadron has left Esquimalt for the Behring Sea.

The Judges at Chicago have upheld the indictment against the persons charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin, and the trial has been fixed for the 26th instant. Martin Burke arrived at Chicago in custody from Winnipeg on Monday.

THE HINDU CRICKETERS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

The first day's play of this match goes far to show that the Hindus have not a bare chance against Poona, unless they pull themselves together to-morrow and make something of a miraculous stand, which will only then enable them to make a draw of the game dreadfully weak in bowling. They also failed entirely to bat Clowes' bowling. Carpenter and Cox went to the wickets to play the bowling of Chowker and Naik. Commander Carpenter at once commenced to score especially that of Chowker's, and threes and fours were rapidly scored. Cox did very little, and after making 4 was bowled by Naik with the score at 26. Kilkelly joined Carpenter. Both men severely punished the bowling, which had to be changed, Mehta and Rao being put on. At 80 Carpenter was given out leg-before-wicket to Rao, and he retired with a well played 47 to his credit. Francis went in, but did little in the way of run-getting, and after scoring seven runs was bowled by Naik. (3 for 98.) Morrice joined Kilkelly just before tiffin, and after the interval for that repast both players "slogged" the bowling rather recklessly. Morrice hit one from Mehta clean out of the ground for 6, but shortly after Kilkelly was caught out by Broker off Naik's bowling. Barnes followed in, but seccumbed early to Naik. Lyttelton was next wicket, and he, too, took advantage of the slack bowling, and knocked the ball about a good deal. Morrice was the next to go, being well held by Dyawaharker. (6 for 141.) Smith followed in, but was summarily bowled by Naik before he could score. Leslie then associated with his captain, and helped to make a short stand. The new man was disposed of by Chowker after a short but merry turn, and Clowes filled the vacancy. Another pretty stand was here made, both Lyttelton and his companion hitting hard and freely, and the score soon rose by twos and threes and an occasional four to 204, when Lyttelton was caught out by Dyawaharker. Murray, the last wicket, was able to add another 17 to this already tall score, when Clowes was unfortunately run out. The local team thus closed their innings with the by no means small score of 235. The weak bowling of the Hindus was responsible for this large total, and the only praise that could be accorded to the natives is for their admirable fielding.

Motiwalla and Mehta commenced the innings for the visitors, batting the bowling of Clowes and Leslie. After Motiwalla had scored a single Mehta, in playing to the last ball of Clowes' first over put his legs before the wicket and was promptly given out. Broker followed in and made a slight stand. When six runs had been made Clowes upset Motiwalla's stumps, and he retired with 3 runs, half the total to his credit. Chowker came in and made five off Leslie; but a couple of overs after this he was smartly stumped by Lyttelton when playing to Clowes, the score having risen to 14. Merchant filled the vacancy, but played the first ball he received from Clowes into the hands of Murray. Rao, the next man, followed suit, but was caught by Francis. Joshi then went in, and the first ball he received clean bowled him. Thus three wickets fell in succession. Bhendi then joined Broker, who made a single off Leslie. The new man, however, failed to stop one from the same bowler, and lost his wickets. Time was now called as Dyawaharker was about to fill the vacancy, the game standing 7 wickets for 15 runs. The wicket was, if anything, a bowler's wicket, and on such ground their trundlers failed to come off, so facts proved that they were somewhat wrong in sending the local lot in when they won the choice. It had rained a good deal all the morning, and it only gave over some time after twelve o'clock.

SATURDAY.

As surmised yesterday, the Hindus received a crushing defeat to-day. Poona beat them by an innings and 131 runs, and some of the Poona men, especially Clowes, have been able to improve their bowling and batting averages. In the first innings of the visitors Clowes' analysis reads 9 wickets for 19 runs, and in their second turn he secured 4 wickets for the same number of runs. There is little to record beyond the scores, which speak for themselves. When play commenced the visitors were 15 runs with seven wickets down and Dyawaharker and Broker together. After nine runs more were made by the former, he put a ball from Clowes into Murray's hands and had to retire. Naik came in, but the partnership did not last long, as Broker was disposed of by Clowes at 37. The last wicket, Puranik, was the only man who made a stand. Naik, however, had to pay the penalty for putting his legs before the stumps, and being readily giving out the innings closed for a paltry 50 runs.

A follow on was the consequence, and Puranick and Merchant went to the wickets, batting Clowes and Kilkelly. Merchant commenced well and rapidly scored four couples off Kilkelly. Clowes, however, bowled the other man, whose place was filled for a shbrt while by Joshi. Clowes also disposed of him, and Chowker then joined Merchant. The latter shortly after was caught out by Clowes and retired with a well-played 12. When Broker joined Chowker there was a stand, during which the latter secured two fours off Kilkelly. Clowes once more assisted his side by dismissing Chowker, who played a ball into the hands of Murray. Chowker with Merchant were the only two among the visitors who entered double figures. No further resistance was made, and shortly after tiffin the innings closed for 54 runs, thus falling short of the Poona score by 131 runs, besides being beaten by an innings.

The following are the full scores:—

POONA.

1st Innings.

Commander Carpenter l b w Rao	47
E H Cox b Naik	4
Dr Kilkelly c Broker b Naik	46
F W Francis b Naik.....	7
Capt Morrice c Dyawaharker b Chowker	20
Dr Barnes b Naik.....	2
Col the Hon N G Lyttelton c Dyawaharker b Broker.....	37
Capt Smith b Naik	0
C S Leslie b Chowker.....	14
H Clowes, run out.....	24
C Murray, not out.....	17
Extras.....	17
Total	235

HINDUS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
S D Motiwalla b Clowes...	3	l b w Kilkelly	1
D V Mehta l b w Clowes	0	run out.....	1
H R Broker b Clowes.....11		b Clowes.....	8
D M Chowker st Lyttelton b Clowes	5	c Murray b Clowes....18	
M F Merchant c Murray b Clowes	0	c Clowes b Kilkelly...12	
B K Rao c Francis b Clowes.....	0	c Leslie b Kilkelly	0
B J Joshi b Clowes	0	b Clowes.....	2
B G Bhendi b Leslie.....	0	not out	1
N A Dyawaharker c Murray b Clowes	9	c Kilkelly b Francis ...	5
L B Naik l b w Clowes...	8	b Kilkelly	0
K M Puranik, not out ...	11	b Clowes.....	0
Extras ...	3	Extras...	6
Total.....	50	Total.....	54

POONA—BOW

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 24.

THE assault-at-arms, which concluded to-day, must be pronounced a great success, and apart from the good it does Tommy Atkins, in stimulating him to use his best endeavours to excel in that line which is peculiarly British, the displays which the different competitions gave rise to were well worth witnessing. There were so many events that the on-lookers were in doubt where to give their attention, and many, therefore, only watched the European events. At the Gymnasium, the first day, the scientific contests took place. Competitors vied with each other and keenly fought for the plum, the prize for the best man-at-arms, a sort of certificate to show the possessor is the best man in the Bombay Army. Corporal J. Temple, a Gymnasium Instructor of the Royal Fusilier Regiment, proved himself to be worthy of this position, and had a very keen contest for the honour. Choosing the sword, he beat down all opponents, but had some difficulty in overcoming Sergeant R. Robson, who possesses a medal earned at the Jubilee Military Tournament, Bombay, for his skill with the bayonet. Robson had shortly before won with the bayonet from a large number of competitors, and Temple's victory elicited much applause, for it is generally believed impossible to conquer the bayonet with the sword. Temple proved that it can be done, and his display corroborates Major James's pet opinion that the sword used with ordinary skill is quite a match for the bayonet. The men of the Fusiliers actually chaired their champion. The next event worth noticing was the officers' contest for the prize given by Major James, the Inspector of Gymnasia, for fencing with foils. Captain Herbert, Colonel Cavaye, Captain Hanwell, and Lieutenant Gall entered for it. A few who had known that Col. Cavaye had not handled a foil for the last twenty-five years could have guessed that he would have almost beaten that master of the art, Captain Herbert. The latter was indeed hotly pressed, but lack of practice told on the Colonel, who had to give in to supple wrist, keen eye, and scientific fencing. The rest of the events of the first day were of little interest.

A large number watched the native mounted sports in the evening, and among them were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, beside General Flood and almost all the officers in the station, who were all attired in uniform in accordance with a district order. The native cavalry men were very prominent both days, and entered numerously for the events opened to them, but in all their contests (I refer to the mounted competitions) they were recklessly keen. Yesterday in a contest between Lance Mounted *vs.* Bayonet Dismounted, the cavalry man was unhorsed and promptly tried to decide the event in a wrestling match. The on-lookers were treated to the ludicrous spectacle of seeing both men grappling each other viciously and rolling over on the ground. It is creditable to know that the men enter into the spirit of the thing, but it would be more creditable to them to display more decorum and not allow their excitement to run away with them. In the other contest, too, the competitors generally rushed at full-speed against each other like bulls, and made what should be an interesting contest into a mere trial of strength. H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay were present with the Duke and Duchess the second day, yesterday, and witnessed the majority of these events. The Driving Competition, in which the gunners took part, driving a gun carriage drawn by a team of eight horses over a route marked by posts, was most interesting. Nearly all the batteries of Field as well as Horse Artillery in the station competed, and all were very good. The Horse Artillery teams certainly looked the best, and gained most applause. They galloped at a great rate over the route, and were very cleverly guided between the posts. Lady Reay gave a prize for the officers, which was won by Captain Foster's team, the officers replacing the men. A team of the Bombay Light Horse, consisting of Messrs. Ryrie, Reddie, Fairclough, and Benson, entered for the tent-pegging by sections. Though seeming to be paying the usual tribute to the Volunteers when I praise them, still I must say it was a general remark that the Bombay men were very good indeed, and if they had not been handicapped through having to run their last turn in comparative darkness, they certainly would have beaten all their opponents. As it was, they were third among five lots. Their horses, their style and pace, and general turn-out were much admired. A good deal of fun was afforded with the Obstacle Competition. In addition to the numerous obstacles, such as rope-netting, high wooden barriers, barrels and rope-climbing, the rain came down and added yet another obstacle by wetting everything and making the barriers and ropes so slippery that only two men were found able to overcome them. The natives, with one exception, failed altogether. Corporal Sawyer, of the Royal Fusiliers, won the Champion Quarter-mile Race, Bombay Army, as he liked, leaving about a dozen competitors far behind, notwithstanding the most admirable management on the part of Major James, who is responsible and deserves, with those who assisted him, especially Sergt-Major Gorman, all the praise for the success of the meeting. It was quite dark before all the events were competed. It was too dark for the tent-pegging, and it and the V. C. Race and the final contest for the best man-at-arms among the natives had to be postponed till Monday. The prize-giving, too, had to be adjourned, though Her Royal Highness was able to give away a few. Monday, therefore, will see the close of this the twenty-third assault-at-arms.

The following list gives all the prize winners of the different numerous items. It will be seen how crowded with events each day was, and what a vast deal of labour Major James and his hard-working coadjutors, Sergt-Major Gorman and the others, had :—

Putting 24lbs Shot.—Open to all.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

Corpl Ryan, Gloster 1
Corpl Temple, RA 2
Pte Higgins, D L I 3

Lead Cutting—Open to all.

Chief Instr A Gorman, Poona Gymnastic Staff. 1

Gymnastics Generally.—Open to Instructors only.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

1st Prize Staff Instr J Cronin, 2nd D L I...Rs. 25
2nd „ Sergt R Robson, 2nd D L I ... „ 15
3rd „ Sergt J Sunn ... „ 10

Gymnastics Generally.—(Open to Non-Instructors only.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

1st Prize Lce-Corpl J Murphy, N Lanc Regt ...Rs. 20
2nd „ Lce-Corpl R Sanderson „ ... „ 10
3rd „ Sergt J Kitchen, 2nd N Lanc Regt ... „ 5

Tug of War—(Limited to ten a side.)—Open to British Corps only.
(Unless three teams enter the prize will be withheld.)

Prize ..... Rs. 50

Flat Race, 1 mile—Open to all.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

1st Prize Pte G Lerens, Royal Fusiliers .....Rs. 20
2nd „ Pte J O'Connell, Royal Fusiliers ..... „ 10
3rd „ ..... „ 5

Fourteen entered.

Pole Jump—Open to all.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

1st Prize Sergt Kitchner, Lancaster Regt, 9 ft. 6 in ..... Rs. 10
2nd „ Vol C Raunn, P V C ..... „ 5
3rd „ Pte Hilliary, D L Infantry ..... „ 3

High Jump—Open to all.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps).

1st Prize Vol C Raunn, P V C (5' 4").....Rs. 10
2nd „ Corpl Sawyer, R Fus (5' 2").....„ 5
3rd „ Pte Hilliary, D L I (4' 10") ..... „ 5

Indian Club Exercises.
(Limited to the two best men from each corps.)

Prize ..... Rs. 25

No competition.

Bayonet Exercise—Prize Rs. 100.

28th Pioneers 1
1st Bn Royal Fusiliers 2
Durham Light Infantry 3

For the best bona-fide Company of not less than sixty rank and file, British or Native (Poona District only.
Presented by the District Staff Officers, Poona District.

FOR NATIVE CORPS ONLY.

Gat-ka-Furree.
(Limited to the two best men from each corps.)

1st Prize Naik, Dost Mahomed, 23rd N I.....Rs. 20
2nd „ Sowar, Janki Persad, H E Body-Guard „ 10
3rd „ Lance-Naik Ansan Singh, 13th N I .. „ 5

Wrestling.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

1st Prize.....Rs. 30 (1st best pair)
2nd „ ..... „ 20 (2nd do)
3rd „ ..... „ 10 (3rd do)

Gymnastics Generally—Open to Instructors only.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

1st Prize Staff Inst Salik Ram, 1st Bo. Lcrs ...Rs. 20
2nd „ Le-Nk Naryanrao Deskir, 1st Bo Lcrs „ 10
3rd „ Naik, Sorab Khan, 28th Bo Pioneers „ 5

Gymnastics Generally—Open to Non-Instructors only.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

1st Prize Pte Shaik Kader, Marine Battalion...Rs. 15
2nd „ Sivram Meta, Mounted Battery..... „ 10
3rd „ Pte Krishna Parkers, Sappers and Miners ..... „ 5

Lance *vs.* Lance—(Mounted) Open to Native Cavalry only.
(Limited to the two best men of each corps.)

1st Prize Daffdr Muzzaffer Khan, Poona Horse...Rs. 15
2nd „ Sowar Tookeram Kalsekar, Governor's Body Guard ..... „ 10

Lance *vs.* Sword (Mounted) Open to Native Cavalry only.
(Limited to the two best men of each corps.)

1st Prize Daffr Enoos Khan 1st Bo Lancers ...Rs. 15
2nd „ Daffr, Khander Khan, 1st Bo Lancers... „ 10

and

A Bronze Medal presented by the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London.

Sword *vs.* Sword—(Mounted) Open to Native Cavalry only.
(Limited to the two best men from each corps.

1st Prize Sowar Secunder Khan, Poona Horse...Rs. 15
2nd „ Daffr. Safedar Khan, 3rd Bo. Cavalry.. „ 10

Putting 24lbs Shot—Open to all.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.)

1st Prize Sub-Major Dilelkhan, Mounted Battery Rs. 7
2nd „ Gunner Sultan Khan, Do. ... „ 5
3rd „ Lce-Naik Kalekhan, 3rd Bo. Rifles... „ 3

High Jump—Open to all.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps)

1st Prize Naik Sh Rajunna, Bo Sap and Min (4'9")Rs. 7
2nd „ Naik Rama Nand, 4th Bo Rifles ..... „ 5
3rd „ Naik Pertab Singh, Mounted Battery ... „ 3

Jumping with pole—Open to all.
(Limited to the two best men in each corps.

1st Prize Naik Ram Nund, 4th Rifles .....Rs. 7
2nd „ Naik Sorab Khan, 28th Bo Pioneers ... „ 5
3rd „ Pte Surmut Khan, 26th N I..... „ 3

Tug of War—(ten a side)—Open to all.
(Unless three teams enter the prize will be withheld.)

Prize..... Rs. 50

Tricks with Sword—Open to all.
(Limited to the two best men from each corps).

Staff Instr, Saleekram, 1st Bo Lancers.....Rs. 10

SECOND DAY.

FOR NATIVE CAVALRY ONLY.

Colonel A. B. Heyland's "Prizes" amounting to Rs. 100 for the best-trained Horses of Native Cavalry. Horses and Riders (the latter need not necessarily be owners but must be men of the Regiment, to which the horses belong) to compete before the judges selected by the committee.

1st Prize Dafedar Nizam Beg, Body Guard .....Rs. 50
2nd „ Sowar Eshwantrao, Poona Horse ... „ 25
3rd „ Lce-Naik Shaik Ahmed Ali, Poona Horse ..... „ 15
4th „ Naik Ahmed Khan, Poona Horse..... „ 10

Tug of War—(Natives) Final.

28th Bo Pioneers..... Rs. 50 (best team)

Tug of War—(British) Final.

O Battery, R H Artillery.....Rs. 50 (best team)

Obstacle Race, 300 yards—(Natives)—Open to all.

1st Prize Mahomed Khan, Poona Horse.....Rs. 15

Obstacle Race, 300 yards (British)—Open to all.

1st Prize Lc-Corpl, J Osborne, 2nd Gloster Regt.Rs. 20
2nd „ Lce-Sergt, R Robinson, 2nd N L I..... „ 10

Tent-Pegging by Sections.

S Battery, R H A, 1 Section ..... 52 pts } Tie.
55th Battery, R A, 1 Section ..... 52 pts }
53rd Field Battery R A..... 50 pts.—2.

This was not concluded.

Driving Competition—R A Officers.—Lady Reay's Prize.

53rd Field Battery—Capt Foster's team 1

Driving Competition for Horse and Field Artillery, H E the Governor's Prize.

53rd Field Battery, R A (Trotting).
S Battery R, H A (Galloping.)

Tent-pegging by sections with Lance and Sword for Native Cavalry.

(Held over.)

Victoria Cross Race.

(Held over.)

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE second appearance in public of this talented group of amateurs was made at the Seamen's Institute on Saturday evening last, and the character of the performance was fully up to that of their *debut* at the Gaiety a few weeks since. Everything conspired to make the entertainment a success. The night was fine and the audience that gathered was in consequence large.

The naval element was, of course, very strong, but the civilians, though in a minority, showed up better than was expected, and they were fully repaid for their trouble. An hour and a half's good laugh is worth a day's march anywhere, and in this busy city of ours, where as a rule it is all work and no play, the boon is well-nigh inestimable. As is usual with entertainments of this description, the programme was made up of alternation of sentimentalities and comicalities, and for the sake of method it may perhaps be as well to treat the former first, reserving the latter for the end, for much the same reason that an Englishman finishes his dinner with the dessert. Mr. F. Clarke gave "Sing me the old songs again" with much feeling, and then Mr. Hay, who was in good voice, sang "Only a Violet." Mr. Day succeeded him with a sweetly pathetic ballad called "Some day I'll wander back again," which was well received, and Mr. St. Moore rendered in a very spirited manner the song of the "Old Brigade." This concludes the sentimental portion of the programme. To turn now to the comical. The brunt of the attack on the risibilities of the audience was borne by those two redoubtable sons of Momus, Kiskey and Dixey, and it goes without saying that the victory of the mummers was complete. They had their auditory in fits of laughter the whole time they held the stage. Their conundrmus were fresh and amusing above the average, and the songs were brimming over with fun. Kiskey was the *beau ideal* of a plantation nigger, sometimes ridiculous, sometimes witty, but always intensely amusing. His greatest hit was made in the song of "Down on the Apollo Bunder," which went to the tune of "Dolly Varden," and was a description of the erotic nigger's adventures with a tan-complexioned colonel from Matharpacady. Dixey, in the role of a Hindoo gentleman, who was neither a cow-question Brahmin nor an orthodox disciple of Manu, but a mutton-eating, champagne-drinking habitue of Watson's Hotel, had his hearers screaming for fully a quarter of an hour, the time he took to relate his doings at home and abroad. Besides these two, there were four other comic artistes, Mr. Dalton, who sang "Killaloe" in character, Mr. Lee, who received an encore for his banjo eccentricities, and Messrs. Hart and Redmond. A farce entitled the "Ghost," which was devoid of all plot, but full of the most absurd situations, formed a fitting finale to the evening's entertainment. We sincerely congratulate the Association Minstrels on their success, and trust it will not be long before they again present their wares to the admiring public.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th August, as compared with the statement of the 13th August :—

LIABILITIES.	August 13. Rs.	A.	P.	August 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,67,12,193	8	6	2,77,50,657	5	2
Other Deposits, &c.	3,31,05,046	5	3	3,31,64,690	7	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,93,822	3	2	3,50,180	1	0
Sundries	10,03,796	3	0	10,16,283	1	0
Rs.	8,71,14,858	3	11	8,80,85,696	15	0

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	37,95,264	0	0	35,57,044	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	89,66,069	2	0	89,43,831	15	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,08,19,930	14	6	1,19,92,382	12	1
Credits on do.	63,36,410	11	6	82,09,825	3	8
Bills discounted &c.	2,51,90,775	11	8	2,61,60,887	10	3
Balances with other Banks	8,24,661	3	1	10,19,997	13	2
Bullion	9,734	9	7	8,045	9	0
Dead Stock	12,29,761	2	7	12,41,314	13	6
Stamps	10,155	6	0	10,142	2	0
Sundries.....	2,16,461	3	9	2,14,417	14	10
Cash at Head Office.....	1,12,05,435	4	2	1,01,71,598	3	10
Do. at Branches.....	1,65,10,148	15	1	1,62,56,508	12	11
Rs.	8,71,14,858	3	11	8,80,85,696	15	0

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THE MINT HOLIDAYS.

THE following correspondence on the above subject is forwarded to us for publication :—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, March 18, 1889.

To the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to bring to the notice of Government the inconvenience to the Exchange Banks and financial institutions, and through them to trade generally from the closing of the Mint for ten days consecutively for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

2. On the last occasion the Mint was closed from the 24th December to the 2nd January inclusive, holding at the time a large amount of silver belonging to the outside public, and as money in the open market stood at 8 to 10 per cent., and the Bank of Bombay at that juncture was declining to advance on Government securities, the inconvenience caused to the owners and importers of silver in the interval was exceedingly serious. The position is most clearly shown from the experience of one of the leading banks, who, in addressing the Chamber on the subject, say :—

"On the 19th December we tendered for coinage about 11,92,900 tolas of silver, worth approximately 12 lakhs and sixty thousand rupees. Three days later we received a bullion certificate on the Paper Currency Office for Rs. 67,483, but the Mint afterwards closed for ten days' holidays, from the 24th December till 2nd January inclusive, and although it recommenced to issue bullion certificates on the 4th, it was not until the 10th idem that we received the final certificates, in addition to having the above 12 lakhs and 60 thousand rupees worth of silver locked up in the Mint. We imported during the 10 days' holidays about 5½ lakhs, which could not be tendered for coinage until the Mint reopened, and we did not receive the final outturn certificate for this lot until the 16th January."

3. Occurring when it did a financial block of this kind was sufficiently serious, but had the state of the money market been such as we have since experienced, complications of the gravest character might easily have ensued.

4. My committee respectfully submit, therefore, that arrangement should be made to avoid the closing of the Mint for so long as ten days at a time, and in respect of holidays they would suggest their being placed on the same footing as those allowed to the Custom House, or else on the basis of the holidays fixed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, which would bring them into line with the banks and other mercantile institutions with which the Mint is mainly concerned.

5. The committee would also suggest for the consideration of Government the desirability of the Mint being authorised to grant certificates to banks, and other customers of similar standing of 80 per cent. of the value of silver tendered for coinage immediately on its being received and opened up, instead of the present custom of waiting for final assay. The margin would be sufficiently ample for the due security of the Mint, and the additional facility would be considered a great convenience by importers of bullion to whom it is of the utmost importance to have their money available with all possible despatch.

6. My committee are not unmindful of the considerable improvements which have been effected in the working and management of the Mint in recent times, and in making these suggestions they do so in the full confidence that Government and the Mint authorities are alike anxious to remedy any causes of inconvenience or delay which may be brought to their notice.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 1288 of 1889.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1889.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 18th March 1889, I am directed to state, for the information of the Chamber, that a copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Government of India for consideration and orders.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 467 of 1889-90.

H. I. Majesty's Mint, Bombay, June 18, 1889.

From Major-General J. H. WHITE, R. E., Mint Master.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith letter No. 2694 of 29th May last, which I have received from the Government of India with reference to your letter to the Government of Bombay of the 18th March on the subject of the Mint holidays, and beg to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Chamber.

The Government of India inquire whether there are any good reasons why the holidays for the Mint and Assay offices should not be limited to those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act ; my reply is that there are good reasons, which are as follows :—

2. The Negotiable Instruments Act Holidays are clearly fixed with regard to a Hindoo population, and make little allowance for the Mussalman on account of so very few being employed in the banks. The result is that, whereas 8 holidays are allowed for the Hindoo fasts and festivals, only one holiday is allowed for the Mussalman, viz., the Mohurrum, an arrangement which would scarcely suit the Mint or any large employer of Mussalman labour, as it would be almost as unjust to expect a pious Mussalman to attend work on his great fast or feast days, as to expect a high churchman to do business on Good Friday.

3. There are 11 holidays allowed to the Mussalman in the *Gazette* : 8 of these are important days, when it could not be fairly required that a Mussalman should attend work, and on most of them a promise of even double pay would not succeed in securing their attendance. In the Negotiable Instruments Act only 1 day is allowed. This is clearly insufficient ; 8 days is the minimum that must be granted, and the remaining 3 days, Bari Wafas, Ghilan, and Mahim Fair, should only be given when circumstances will allow of it.

4. As regards Hindoos, the *Gazette* allows 11 holidays, the Negotiable Instruments Act only 8 ; the 3 extra Hindoo holidays are the Makar Sankarati, Maha-Shivaratri, and one day more in the Holi ; the Makar Sankrati is a feast day which might be given up, if necessary ; the Maha-Shivaratri is a fast day, which should be retained as a holiday, as men can scarcely be called on to do hard manual labour during a 24 hours' fast ; the extra day in the Holi should also be retained as a holiday, as it is a day of much enjoyment for the labour class of Hindoos.

5. Again in the Negotiable Instruments Act 3 days are allowed for Parsees ; but the Mint employs so few Parsees that it is rarely closed for a Parsee holiday ; any alteration here would therefore be unadvisable.

6. In the matter of Christian holidays the *Gazette* gives 15 days altogether, the Negotiable Instruments Act only 9 ; but of the 15 days allowed, the Mint rarely avails itself of more than 12 if there is any work to be done, and in consequence takes 3 more holidays than are laid down in the Negotiable Instruments Act. These 3 might be given up whenever it appeared necessary to receive bullion. It is to be noted that I have reckoned 4 holidays on which public offices are closed, viz., New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and Christmas Day as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

7. The result then of this analysis is that when a strict necessity arises the Mint might be called on to receive bullion on 3 of the Mussalman holidays, which are now gazetted, on 1 of the Hindoos and 6 of the Christian. If called on to define what is a necessity, I would leave this in the hands of the Banks. If they informed the Mint Master that they urgently required their bullion to be received and valued on those days, the the Mint Master should receive it.

I trust this arrangement will meet the views of the Chamber ; they must recollect that although it is allowed that the Mint receives a very fair number of holidays during the year, that it is in a great measure due to the employed and employes being of different creeds. Those employed being chiefly of the labouring class are most tenacious of their holidays ; fasts and festivals are kept most religiously even by the poorest of them, and though probably one-half of the labourers receive no pay on these days, yet nearly all of them would, I believe, gladly forego it rather than attend duty.

To the European it is, of course, a distinct loss not to get a run-away from Bombay during the Christmas holidays ; to him the ordinary native holiday is generally but little of a boon ; sometimes even a nuisance ; for there is something so demoralizing in the climate and surroundings of Bombay that most Europeans here prefer to work rather than play ; if then it is arranged that the Mint is only to be kept open during certain of the Christmas holidays allowed by Government, when there is a necessity for it, the Europeans will have some chance of obtaining an unbroken holiday out of Bombay, and the requirements of the banks will, it appears to me, be sufficiently satisfied.

I have not thought it necessary to enter into any comparison with the arrangements of the Custom House, referred to in the letter of the Chamber, as its work is not at all of a similar character, and its establishment must be very differently constituted to that of the Mint, having a less number of Europeans, more native clerks, and fewer labourers. Each Government Department must, of course, settle this question on a due consideration of the requirements of the public, of the work it has to carry out, and of its own employes.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. H. WHITE, Major-General, R. E.,
Mint Master.

No. 2694.

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Simla, the 29th May 1889.

To the Mint Master, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to forward paragraphs 1—4 of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated the 18th March 1889, on the subject of the inconvenience caused to the Exchange Banks and other financial institutions in Bombay, and through them to trade generally, from the closing of the Mint for ten consecutive days for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

2. I am directed to enquire whether there are any good reasons why the holidays for the Mint and Assay offices should not be limited to those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, and why arrangements should not be made in Bombay, as in Calcutta, for the transaction of urgent business during all holidays. If there are no such good reasons, I am to request that you will be good enough to state the arrangements you propose to make, after consulting with the Chamber, and arriving with it at some satisfactory conclusion.

3. I am to point out that during the last Christmas and New Year holidays the Mint held merchant's bullion unassayed of the value of Rs. 14,52,000, and that before the Mint closed for so long a period as ten days arrangements should have been made for clearing off this large balance.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Her M.'s Mint, Bombay, 17th June 1889.

LIST OF HOLIDAYS.

Gazetted Holidays.	Negotiable Instruments Act.	Proposed Arrangement.
HINDOO.		
Maker Sankrati ...	Not given.	Mint to receive and assay bullion, if called on.
Maha-Shivaratri	Do.	Mint to close.
Shimga, 2 days	Only 1 day.	Do.
Ramnavami	Given.	Do.
Cocoanut Day	Do.	Do
Gokul Ashtami	Do.	Do.
Ganesh Chaturthi ...	Do.	Do.
Dasara	Do.	Do.
Devali, 2 days	Only 1 day.	Do.
MUSSULMAN.		
Miraj-i-Muhammad ..	Not given.	Mint to close.
Shab-i-Barat	Do.	Do.
Hailat-ul-Kadra	Do.	Do.
Ramazan-id.....	Do.	Do.
Bakri-id.....	Do.	Do.
Asheera.....	Given.	Do.
Bari Wafat	Not given.	Mint to receive and Assay Bullion, if called on.
Ghilan	Do.	Do.
Mahim Fair	Do.	Do.
CHRISTIAN.		
New Year's Day ...	Given.	Mint to close.
Good Friday	Do.	Do.
Queen's Birthday....	Do.	Do.
Christmas 7 Days..	4 days only given, including Xmas and 31st Dec.	Mint to receive and assay bullion, if called on, during the other three days.
Easter Holidays, 2 days	Given.	Mint to close.
Ascension	Not given.	Seldom taken, but Mint to receive and assay bullion, if called on.
Penticost, 2 days ...	Do.	

(Sd.) J. W. WHITE, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, June 1889.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th June 1889.

Major-General J. H. White, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Chamber, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 467 of 18th instant, covering copy of a reference made to you by the Government of India under date of 29th ultimo on the subject of the holidays observed by the Mint.

2. The Committee desire me to express their thanks for the trouble you have taken in preparing an analysis of the holidays allowed to the different sections of the community under the *Government Gazette* rules and the Negotiable Instruments Act, respectively, as also for the disposition evinced in your letter to meet the views of the Chamber in the future.

3. From enquiries they have instituted, however, it does not appear to the Committee that other employers of a similar class of Mahomedan labour find the same difficulty regarding holidays which the Mint authorites seem to experience, and they are inclined to think that if it were definitely decided, and the rule rigorously enforced, that only the few more important holidays would be observed, the Mahomedan labourers would acquiesce in the arrangement. If not, it might be a question whether Hindoo labour could not be advantageously substituted for Mahomedan.

4. But to this point, in any case, my Committee do not attach much importance. To a few additional isolated holidays in the course of the year they would not, if such were found necessary or advisable, seriously object ; but what the members of the Chamber take strong exception to as a source of great and uncalled for inconvenience and considerable monetary loss to the mercantile community, is the closing of the Mint for ten days or even a week at a time. The Committee cannot admit that with the liberal furlough rules allowed by Government, there is any need for granting the European employes of the Mint longer holidays at Christmas and New Year than those fixed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, especially as the climate of Bombay at that season is at its best. Nor do they consider an arrangement could be depended on to work satisfactorily whereby the Mint would be opened on certain days during the Christmas holidays on the banks notifying that they urgently required their bullion to be received and valued. In the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber the Mint is a department so intimately connected with the trade and commerce of the port that every endeavour should be made to meet the requirements and convenience of the commercial community, and as the latter must be regulated and guided in their business arrangements by the holidays sanctioned under the Negotiable Instruments Act, they have a fair claim to call upon the Mint authorities to make their holiday rules coincide with mercantile usage and demands to the extent at least of not again closing for the prolonged period they have hitherto done during the Christmas and New Year seasons.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 3117 of 1889.

Financial Department.

Bombay Castle, August 16, 1889.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 1288, dated 26th March 1889, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber, a copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3915, dated the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 3915.

Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Simla, July 30, 1889.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1289, dated the 26th March 1889, forwarding copy of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the subject of the inconvenience caused to trade by the closing of the Mint for ten consecutvie days for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

2. The Chamber suggests that arrangements should be made to avoid the closing of the Mint for so long as ten days at a time, and that in respect of holidays, the Mint should either be placed on the same footing as the Custom House, or that the holidays should be limited to those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

3. The Chamber in the same letter also suggests that the Mint should be authorized to grant certificates to banks and other customers of similar standing of 80 per cent. of the value of silver tendered for coinage, immediately on its being received and opened up and before assay.

4. In reply I am directed to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, with reference to the first of these proposals that the Government of India agrees with the Chamber in thinking that the Mint should never be closed for more than seven consecutive days at a time, but the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, subject to this condition, it might be closed on all the days gazetted by the local Government, provided that—

(1) Before it is closed on any of the special holidays, not notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, arrangements are made for assaying all bullion already received.

(2) There is no urgent necessity for coinage, and

(3) No previous notice is given to the Mint Master by any banks or merchants that they urgently require their bullion to be received and assayed during those days. If such notice is given, the Mint should not be closed unless the necessary arrangements can be made for receiving and assaying the bullion.

5. The Mint Master will accordingly be requested to regulate the Mint holidays in future in accordance with these views.

6. With regard to the second proposal of the Chamber, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council regrets his inability to comply with the request.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE Senate of the Bombay University held another meeting at the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall on Saturday to further discuss the question of substituting the degree of M.B. for that of L.M.&S. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided, and there was a large attendance of members of the Senate. It will be remembered that on the former occasion Dr. R. N. Khory moved the following resolution :—"That the designation of the first medical degree be changed from L.M.&S. to M.B., subject to the condition that the candidates pass the P. E. before going up for any professional examination." To this Dr. W. Gray proposed the subjoined amendment :—"That the words and letters which come after the word 'candidate' be left out, and the following words and letters be substituted in that place, namely, 'shall have previously passed the first B.A. or first B.Sc. Examination.'" In opening the proceedings on Saturday the Vice-Chancellor stated that Dr. Khory desired that his motion should be altered in the following manner :—"That the designation of the first medical degree be changed from L.M.&S. to M.B., and that all candidates be required to pass the P.E. before going up for any professional examination" ; while Dr. Gray wished his amendment to read as follows :—"That the designation of L.M.&S. be retained as at present, that a new degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery be instituted, and that it be conferred on those candidates only who shall have passed the first B.A. or first B. Sc. examination.

Dr. Gray explained that his intention was that the designation of Bachelor of Medicine and Sargery should indicate that the candidate had passed a higher standard in general education.

Dr. Hojel desired to know if the present L.M.&S.'s would be entitled to assume this.

Dr. Gray, in reply, said that the retrospective aspect of the question would have to be discussed at another meeting of the Senate.

Dr. Kirtikar seconded Dr. Gray's amendment in its altered form, and said, in doing so, he had at heart the best interests, not only of the University, but the medical profession in general, and of the future graduates and the Faculty of Medicine. He failed to see any force in the arguments brought forward by Dr. Khory in favour of his motion. The burden of his argument seemed to be this : The Calcutta University has a low standard for the L.M.&S., and, therefore, we should start a new degree with a low standard ! In all University degrees the M.B. was considered to be a degree that carried with it a stamp of superior education, and he thought the University would be lowering its *prestige* if it condescended to give a degree of M.B. on such low terms. The L.M.&S.s were considered to be licentiates of medicine of high qualifications, and the tests and examinations they had to pass were very creditable, and if the Senate made them M.B.s with an inferior culture they would be depreciating their own University—they would, so to speak, be cutting their own throat. Referring to the cause of the agitation, the speaker said, Dr. Khory had told them that he had brought forward the matter at the request of some students. But he would like to know whether if the students were to say they wanted the M.D. of this University without examination, Dr. Khory would be prepared to submit such a proposal. If they were to ask for the moon would Dr. Khory go to the Senate and attempt to bring it down from the heavens ? He (Dr. Kirtikar) thought, taking all things into consideration, that it would be much to their credit as a University if they accepted the amendment which Dr. Gray had proposed. Although Dr. Khory appeared as the champion of the students, his proposal was really fraught with danger to the students themselves. He did impose the condition of their attending the medical college after passing the P.E., but he left it to be inferred that the P.E. and the first medical degree course should be attened at one and the same time, which would be most disastrous to the students. If his proposal were adopted they would have to consider whether the medical classes should not meet in the evening as was the case with the law classes.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanji was opposed to Dr. Khory's proposition, as he thought it would be the means of lowering the value of the degree. It also implied that matriculated students should be prevented from entering upon medical studies, and if they were not to get any degree, such as the L.M.&S., or some compensation for it what was the good of the students attending the college ? If the students were stopped in this way, the University would cease to produce that large class of useful practitioners, which was now being produced. As to Dr. Gray's amendment, it would place the standard of professional knowledge on a par with that required for the L.M.&S. degree, and he thought there was also an objection to this, for supposing that a candidate for M.B. passed at the same examination with a lower number of marks than those obtained by a candidate for L.M.&S., who also took honors or prizes, the University would be conferring a higher degree on lower professional merits, and a lower medical degree on higher professional merits. In all the circumstances, he would rather see Dr. Gray's amendment carried with the addition of the words—"That the candidate pass a medical examination of higher degree than that required for L.M.&S."

The Vice-Chancellor poiated out that this would be substantially a new amendment, and notice of it would have to be given.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia, continuing the debate, observed that he thought the L.M.&S. should be expunged, and that Dr. Gray's proposition regarding the first B.A. should be accepted.

Dr. A. P. Cama, in supporting Dr. Khory's resolution, remarked that by adopting it the Senate would not be giving a cheap degree, inasmuch as it would be giving a degree instead of a licence, which it was humiliating for the Senate to grant. In his opinion it would be raising the status of the University to grant the degree of M.B. on the stipulation that the candidates passed the higher examination in arts. He supported Dr. Khory's motion, to which a large majority of the medical faculty had accorded its support.

Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman seconded Dr. Khory's resolution as altered, observing that he thought, for the sake of future graduates, the Senate should grant the new degree. The growth of medical education in this Presidency was only of thirty-five or forty years standing, and if they wanted to encourage the growth of their tender plant they must make concessions to the students, and try to make them come forward instead of hampering their progress.

The Hon. Mr. Latham (Advocate-General) said the Faculty of Law recently had before

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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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Ladies' Hunters	44	"
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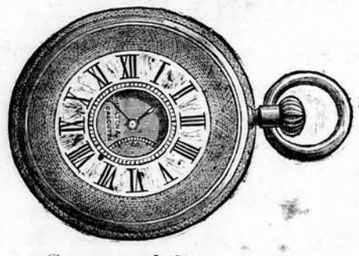

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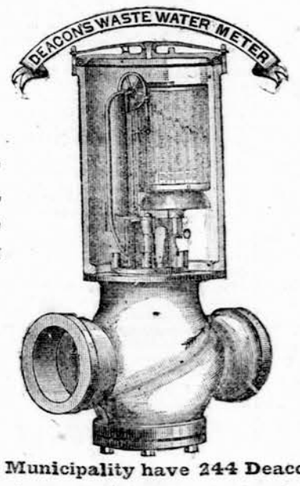

85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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